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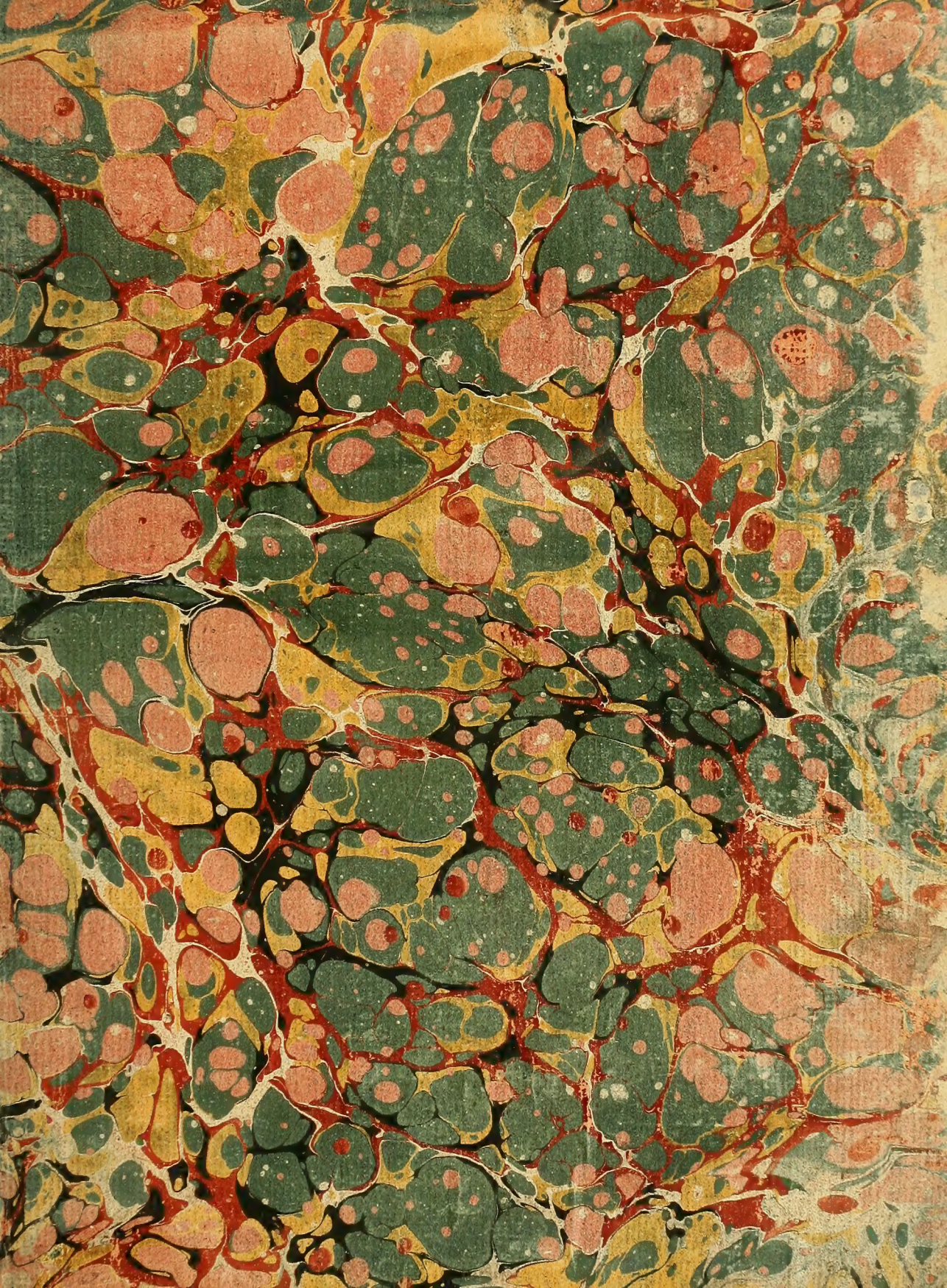


A

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

of

BIRDS.

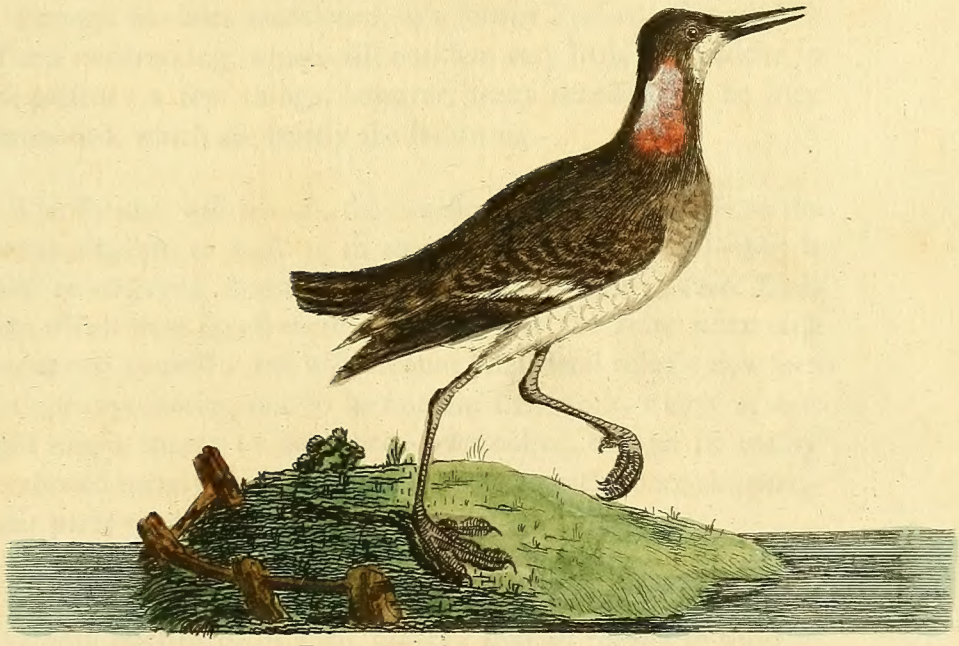
Vol. II. p.t 2.nd

7/23/30

by John Latham

A GENERAL SYNOPSIS of BIRDS.

Vol. III. p.t 1.ft



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PREFACE.

THE contents of the preſent volume, added to thoſe of the former ones, will, it is to be hoped, make good the promiſe made in the firſt, *viz.* the giving "a conciſe account of all the Birds hitherto known;"—to attain the knowledge of which, every aſſiſtance has been given to me by my various friends, and no trifling labour beſtowed by myſelf.

Enough has been mentioned, in a former Preface, of the nature of this undertaking, which will occaſion very little to be added in the preſent; a few things, however, ſeem neceſſary to be here mentioned, which are briefly the following.

The Reader will remark the occaſional references made to the *Britiſh Muſeum*, as well as to that of Sir *Aſhton Lever*:—but it muſt be obſerved, that ſuch references could relate to thoſe Birds only which were found there reſpectively at the time when each Genus was penned; and will account for ſeveral others, now ſeen in thoſe repoſitories, not to be foundin this work, which at firſt ſight might appear to have been overlooked, though in reality occaſioned merely by the additions made to each, ſince the particular parts were written.

Thoſe found in the private collections of ſeveral of my friends have been referred to in their places; but, in reſpect to thoſe in my own poſſeſſion, it is neceſſary here to remark, that ſuch are

meant to be pointed out to the reader by the mark + added before the trivial names in the margin.

In regard to Plates, ſo neceſſary an appendage to a work of this nature, it might perhaps have been wiſhed that they had been executed in a more maſterly ſtile; but I have been led to think, that where a juſt repreſentation is only meant, the excellence of the artiſt is leſs neceſſary, and a correct outline the greateſt recommendation: on this conſideration I have been induced to make the attempt, by etching the plates myſelf, from drawings of my own, for the moſt part taken from the ſubjects themſelves. How I have ſucceeded in this matter, I will leave to the Public to determine; all I dare ſay on this head is, that they are pretty accurate repreſentations, and perhaps will not be thought an unacceptable addition to the text, eſpecially as many of them are of ſubjects not to be found in any other work, being figures of ſuch as were diſcovered by our navigators to the *South Seas*, and thoſe who have lately made reſearches towards the *North Pole*.

I have, for the moſt part, included the Birds which have lately come under inſpection in one or other of the Genera of former authors; but ſome few have notwithſtanding ariſen, which could not be reconciled to any Genus yet formed, *viz.* the WATTLE-BIRD *, TINAMOU †, and SHEATHBILL ‡. It muſt likewiſe be here owned, that here and there a Bird will be met with interſperſed in theſe ſheets, in reſpect to the placing of which much difficulty has occurred; but, having one or more ſtrong leading

* Vol. I. p. 364. † Vol. II. p. 724. ‡ Vol. III. p. 268.

characters, I have judged it more proper to place it at the heels of the Genus it ſeemed to have moſt relation to, rather than to then the memory by creating a new one.

It may not be amiſs here to mention, that having ſtill much matter remaining in manuſcript, not only in addition to what has already been publiſhed, but alſo belonging to the preſent ſheets, which came too late to be brought into the proper place, it will occaſion me hereafter to publiſh ſuch remainder by way of Appendix, as ſoon as a proper addition of materials, which I have now in view before me, ſhall have accrued, ſufficient in conſequence, as well as in quantity, to merit attention. This, however, will require ſome time; but care ſhall be taken that no unneceſſary delay ſhall be made in bringing to view what further I have to add on the ſubject.

Having ſaid thus much, nothing will remain but to conclude with my moſt grateful thanks for the favours of the Friends who have aſſiſted me in my purſuits, and of the Public in general who have encouraged them—content, myſelf, with having made ſome ſmall addition to the labours of former times, not without the hopes of being found worth the notice of future writers in this branch of *Natural Hiſtory*, when the author of the preſent work ſhall be no more.

Dartford,
May 2, 1785.

JOHN LATHAM.

Hooded Dodo.

BIRDS.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

GENUS LVII. DODO.

N° 1. Hooded D.
2. Solitary D.
3. Nazarene D.

BILL large, bending inwards at the middle of the upper mandible, marked with two oblique ribs, and much hooked at the end.

Noſtrils placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the bill.

Legs ſhort, thick, feathered a little below the knees: toes, three forward, one backward.

1.
HOODED D.
PL. LXX.

Didus Ineptus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 267.
Le Dronte, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 15.—*Buf. Oiſ.* i. p. 480.—*Bont. Ind. or.* pl. in p. 70.
Dod-eerſen, or Valgh-vogel, *Herbert. Trav.* p. 382. pl. in p. 383.
Dodo, *Raii Syn.* p. 37. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 153. pl. 27.—*Edw.* pl. 294.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS uncouth being is rather bigger than a *Swan*, and not far ſhort of three feet in length*. The bill is ſtrong, large,

* See a painting in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

and hooked at the end; the gape ſtretches beyond the eyes; the colour of it a very pale blue, except the end of the upper mandible, which is yellowiſh, and a red ſpot on the bend of it; the end of the lower blackiſh: irides white: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous, and ſoft to the touch; the belly and thighs whitiſh: the head large, and ſeems as it were covered with a black *hood* or *cowl:* the wings are very ſhort, and of a yellowiſh aſh-colour: the tail feathers curled, ſtand up on the rump, and incline to yellow, like the wings: the legs have four toes, three before and one behind; are very ſtout, ſhort, and yellowiſh: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is the account from *Edwards*, and a painting of it is now in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

Herbert, in his *Travels*, ſeems to give an account as having ſeen it, though his figure is a bad one. He ſays, that it "ſeldom "weighs leſs than fifty pounds. The bill hooked, and bent down-"wards; the *thrill* or breathing-places in the midſt; from which "part to the end the colour is of a light green, mixed with pale "yellow: eyes round and bright: has fine down inſtead of fea-"thers: the *train* (like to a *China-beard)* is no more than three "or four ſhort feathers: the head variouſly dreſt, one half being "hooded with down of a dark colour, the other half naked, and "of a white hue, as if lawn were drawn over it: the legs thick "and black; and the talons great." We likewiſe learn from him, that "the pace is ſlow, and the body round and fat; by ſome "eaten as meat, but is more pleaſurable to look than feed upon; "andher ſtomach ſo fiery that it can eaſily digeſt ſtones; in that "and ſhape not a little reſembling the *Oſtrich*."

This awkward figure inhabits the iſlands of *Mauritius* (or

the

DSI

the *Iſle of France*), and that of *Bourbon* *, in the *Indian ocean*.

Le Solitaire, *Buf. Oiſ.* i. p. 485.—*Leguat. Voy.* i. p. 98.—pl. in d°.

2. SOLITARY D.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, and the *male* is ſaid to weigh ſometimes forty-five pounds: it has ſome relation to the *Turkey*, as the bill and legs are like that bird's; but the bill is more bent, and it ſtands higher on the legs. The neck is of a proportionable length, and the eye black and lively: the head is not creſted, and the general colour of the plumage is grey and brown mixed: it has ſcarce any tail; and the baſtard wing ſwells out into a round knob: the wings are too ſhort for flight, and the hind parts are rounded like a *Horſe*'s rump, being cloathed with feathers, which may be termed coverts.

FEMALE.

The *females* are covered with ſometimes brown and ſometimes light yellow feathers, and appear very beautiful. This ſex has alſo a kind of *widow's peak* above the bill; and the feathers on each ſide of the breaſt enlarge into two white tufts, ſomewhat reſembling the boſom of a *woman*: the feathers of the thighs are rounded at the end, like ſhells; and, according to *Leguat*, the bird has all together a noble and elegant gait.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is an inhabitant of the *Iſle of Rodrigue*, where it is not uncommon; but not met with in flocks, ſcarcely more than two being found together. It makes the neſt in bye places, of leaves

* Theſe cannot be the only parts where they are found, and muſt have been imported into them from others, ſince it is ſaid, that the *Portugueſe*, who firſt diſcovered them, found neither *land bird* nor *quadruped* in either. See *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* vol. v. p. 280.

of the *palm*, a foot and a half in thickneſs; and lays one egg, bigger than that of a *Gooſe*. The *male* ſits in his turn; and does not ſuffer any bird to approach within two hundred yards of the ſpot while the hen is ſitting, which is ſeven weeks. The young is ſome months before it can ſhift for itſelf; the old ones, in the mean time, are affectionate to it, and faithful to each other afterwards, though they occaſionally may mix with others of their kind. It is ſaid that a ſtone is always found in the *gizzard*; which perhaps, if the caſe be known, may turn out no more than may be found in all granivorous birds, ſerving merely to prove it to be of that race. The young birds, though timid, are ſtupid enough to ſuffer the approach of any one; but when grown up, are more ſhy, and will not be tamed. Two of them were ſhipped from *Bourbon*, but ſoon died, as they refuſed all ſuſtenance. They are chaſed in the winter-ſeaſon, *viz.* from *March* to *September*, being then fat, and the young birds are much eſteemed for the table.

3. NAZARENE D.

L'Oiſeau de Nazareth, *Buf. Oiſ.* i. p. 485.—*Cauche Madag.* p. 130.
Oiſeau de Nauſée, *Id. ibid.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, bigger than a *Swan*. The bill is a little bent downwards, and large: inſtead of feathers the whole body is covered over with a black *down*; but the wings are feathered, and it has ſome frizzled ones upon the rump, which ſerve inſtead of a tail: the legs are long and ſcaly, and there are three toes on each foot.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This was met with in the *Iſle of France*, and deſcribed as above by *Fr. Cauche*; who adds, that the *female* only lays one egg, which

which is white, and as big as a *penny loaf*, and that there is always found with it a white ſtone of the ſize of a *Hen*'s egg—that it makes the neſt of leaves and dry herbs, in the foreſts, on the ground; and that there is likewiſe found a grey ſtone in the gizzard of the young bird.

The three laſt-deſcribed birds ſeem to have much affinity to each other; if, on further obſervation, they do not prove the ſame ſpecies, differing only in age or ſex.

GENUS

Genus LVIII. OSTRICH.

N° 1. Black Oſtrich.

THE bill in this ſpecies is ſtrait, depreſſed like that of a Duck, and rounded at the end.

Wings ſmall, in proportion to the ſize of the body, and uſeleſs for flight.

Legs naked above the knee.

Toes two in number, and both placed forwards.

This and the following, with a third, which late obſervations have proved to be of a far different family, were placed by *Linnæus* under *one genus*. From the very diſſimilar characters, we have thought right again to ſeparate them, according to *Briſſon*, who has thus done in his *Ornithology*.

BLACK O. Pl. LXXI.

Struthio Camelus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 265.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 160.
L'Autruche, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* i. p. 398. pl. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 457. (the female).
Oſtrich, *Raii Syn.* p. 36. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 149. pl. 25.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 53.—*Gent. Mag.* xviii. pl. in p. 580.
Black Oſtrich, *Brown. Illuſtr.* pl. 16. (the male).
Lev. Muſ.

Description. THIS is, without doubt, the largeſt bird in the creation: it is near eight feet in length, and when ſtanding upright is from

Black Ostrich?

from ſix to eight feet in height *. It has a ſmall head, not much unlike that of a *Gooſe*; the bill is alſo ſomewhat ſimilar, but leſs depreſſed, and four inches and a half in length, horn-coloured, with a duſky tip: irides hazel; eyelids beſet with hairs: the head, and greateſt part of the neck, are bare of feathers, of a fleſh-colour, here and there beſet with a few ſcattered hairs: the lower parts of the neck and body are covered with black feathers, which are ſingularly looſe in their webs, and totally unlike thoſe of any other bird: the quill feathers, and thoſe of the tail, are of a perfect ſnowy white, ſome of them here and there fringed or tipped with black, and are long and beautifully waved in ſhape: on each wing are two ſpurs, about an inch in length; and on the breaſt is a callous, bare, and hard ſubſtance, ſerving the bird to reſt on when it firſt bends forwards to ſit on the ground: the thighs and ſides of the body are naked: the legs are ſtrong, of a greyiſh brown, and furniſhed with two toes only, the outer one of which is very ſhort, and without a claw.

FEMALE. The *female* differs from the *male* in having thoſe feathers brown, which are black in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird inhabits *Africa*, and the parts of *Aſia* adjoining to it, with the ſeveral iſlands in the neighbourhood, and is in very great plenty about the *Cape of Good Hope*. The *egg* of this correſponds well with the ſize of the bird, being as big as a *child's head*, and white in colour †: the *female* is ſuppoſed to lay fifty

* Two *Oſtriches* were ſhewn in *London* in the year 1750; the *male* was ten feet in height, and weighed three hundred weight and a quarter.—See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xx. p. 536.

† See a figure in *Klein, Ov.* pl. 1.

or

or more in a ſeaſon; theſe ſhe is ſaid to bury in the ſand, and to be hatched by the heat of the ſun only, and that the young run as ſoon as they come out of the egg: though others deny this; for *Kolben* ſays, that the *male* and *female* ſit on them by turns, and that he has ſeen them hatching their eggs hundreds of times, and as often driven them off, and took the eggs, to feaſt himſelf and his friends (and ſome of them were near hatching); one of them proves a meal for three or four perſons, and they are ſaid to be very good. The young, he ſays, cannot run at firſt, but are ſupplied by the old ones with *graſs* and *water*, and defended by them, till they can take care of themſelves, ſo furiouſly as to render it dangerous to go near them at ſuch times. If the eggs be touched, the old ones will forſake them *.

This bird, as well as *ſize*, is alſo endued with *ſtrength* in proportion; for inſtances are recorded where one has borne two men on its back, and has run along with them with the greateſt eaſe †.

The food of the *Oſtrich* is of the *vegetable* kind, *graſs*, *fruits*, *grain*, &c. beſides which it is frequently obſerved to ſwallow many foreign articles, as bits of *iron*, *copper*, *glaſs*, *lead*, and the like; but though this is often done with impunity, yet it is ſeen

* *Buffon* allows that the *Oſtrich* ſcarce ever loſes ſight of the eggs; but that it is only in the more *northern* parts that the *female* has occaſion to ſit on them; in the *torrid* zone, the ſun alone being fully ſufficient. This may account for the poſitive aſſertion of *Kolben*, that the *Oſtrich* hatches her own eggs, as well as the opinion of others, who maintain the contrary.

† *Adanſon*.—He thinks that their pace is ſwifter than that of the fleeteſt horſe. *Voy. Seneg.* p. 87.—"Whilſt I was here (at *Vintain*), I ſaw an *Oſtrich* with a man riding on it's back, who was going down to the fort, it being a preſent to the Governor." *Moore's Trav. into Africa*, p. 318.

in

in the end to prove fatal *, as it can by no means digeſt them. Some authors ſay, that the young birds are pretty good food.

The natives catch them by following at a diſtance for two or three days, when the birds, fatigued by being perpetually harraſſed, and wanting time to take food, are very eaſily overtaken, and knocked on the head with clubs: others conceal themſelves in a ſkin of one of theſe birds, and by that means approach near enough to ſurprize them; and it is not unuſual to hunt them on *horſeback* with *dogs*, and after overtaking them, the *huntſman* approaches near enough to apply the hooked end of a ſtaff round the legs, which throwing them down, they are knocked on the head †, or taken alive.

The uſes which the *Oſtrich* is put to are various. The *ſkins* are very thick, and are ſubſtituted for *leather* by the *Arabians*: as to *feathers*, the value of them, and the purpoſes they are put to, need not be mentioned. The *fat* ‡ is of medicinal uſe among the *Arabians*, for the *palſy* and *rheumatiſm*, and is alſo preſcribed inwardly. The *eggs* ſerve for *drinking-cups*, and other utenſils, and are often ſet in gold for that purpoſe; they are very hard and durable, and equal in appearance to the moſt beautiful *ivory*. In the *Eaſt* alſo, the ſhells both of the *Oſtrich* and *Caſſowary* ſerve as a medicine §.

* *Pitfield's Mem.* p. 226.

† I remember to have ſeen a painting, which repreſented this method very juſtly.

‡ "They have a method of putting the dead body of the *Oſtrich* in motion, "in ſuch a manner, as to make the *fat* diſſolve into a kind of *oil*, which they "ſell as a *drug*, and is called the *fat of the Oſtrich*." *Pocock. Trav.* i. p. 209.—*Thevenot*, in his Voyages, mentions the ſame thing.

§ See *Faun. Arab. Mater. Med.* N° 6.

Genus LIX. CASSOWARY.

N° 1. Galeated Caſſowary.

THIS genus has a ſtraight depreſſed bill, which is pointed at the end.

At the top of the head an elevated horn or helmet: on the middle of the neck, two carunculated pendent wattles.

Wings very ſmall, without feathers, and uſeleſs for flight.

Thighs bare of feathers above the knee.

Toes three in number, and all placed forwards.

1. GALEATED CASSOWARY. Pl. LXXII.

Struthio caſuarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 265. 2.—*Friſch.* pl. 105.

Le Caſoar, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 10. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* i. p. 464.—*Pl. Enl.* 313.

Emeu, Eme, or Caſſowary, *Raii Syn.* p. 36.—*Will. Orn.* p. 151. pl. 25.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 60.—*J. F. Miller,* pl. 14.—*Gent. Mag.* xlii. pl. in p. 472.

Description. THIS is a large bird, and not greatly inferior to an *Oſtrich* in bulk, though, from having a much ſhorter neck, is not near ſo tall: the length is about four feet, but from the bill to the end of the claws five feet and a half. The bill is four inches and a half long, grey brown, a little notched at the end, the gape very wide: irides the colour of a *topaz*; eyelids beſet with hairs: the noſtrils oblong, placed near the end of the bill: the ears large and open: on the top of the head is a kind of *helmet*, beginning

Galeated Caſsowary.

beginning at the baſe of the bill, and reaching to the middle of the crown; this is three inches high, and one inch broad at the baſe, but gradually grows thinner, ſo as the upper part is not more than a quarter of an inch thick; this is yellowiſh at the back, but blackiſh on the fore part: the ſides of the head are naked, being, as well as the neck, covered only with a wrinkled reddiſh ſkin, thinly beſet with hairs, and tinged with a caſt of both blue and purple: on the lower part on each ſide, forwards, are placed two fleſhy membranes, one inch and a half long, and three quarters broad, part red part blue, and take riſe about the middle of the neck, where they are very ſlender: on the breaſt is a callous bare part, on which the bird reſts its body when on the ground: the body in general is covered with browniſh black looſe-webbed feathers, two of which ariſe from one ſhaft for the moſt part; on the rump theſe feathers are fourteen inches long at leaſt, and hang downwards, in place of a tail, for the bird is deſtitute of one: the wing, or what is in the place of it, is not furniſhed with feathers, having only five bare ſhafts like the *quills* of a *Porcupine*, the longeſt ten or eleven inches, and of a duſky colour; at the end of the laſt joint a kind of claw: the legs have all the three toes placed forwards, and each furniſhed with a claw, which is almoſt ſtraight, and pointed, the inner one the longeſt: the colour of the legs and toes greyiſh brown: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the *eaſtern* parts of *Aſia*, towards the *ſouth*, being found in the *Molucca* iſlands, thoſe of *Banda*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, and parts correſponding, but no where in plenty, nor ever met with beyond the limits of the *torrid zone*. It cannot fly, but runs very faſt. The egg is ſmaller and longer than

that of the *Oſtrich*, of a greeniſh grey, inclining to aſh-colour, and marked with elevated * ſmall deep green ſpots. The bird is very fierce in the wild ſtate; grunts like an *Hog*; and kicks with the legs like an *Horſe*.

The food, in the ſtate of nature, is no doubt *vegetable*; for it will eat *bread*, *apples*, and ſuch like, when in confinement; all which it ſwallows whole, not bruiſing it with the bill; and is ſaid alſo to gorge *ſtones*, *iron*, and any thing which is offered to it, indiſcriminately, like the *Oſtrich*.

* *Linnæus* calls the ſpots *indented*; *Ova punctis excavatis*. See a figure of the egg in *Klein*. *Ov*. pl. 2.

DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. With CLOVEN FEET.

GENUS LX. SPOONBILL.

N° 1. White Sp.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
N° 2. Roſeate Sp.
VAR. A. Scarlet Sp.
3. Dwarf Sp.

BILL long, broad, flat, and thin; the end widening into a roundiſh form, not unlike a ſpoon.
Noſtrils ſmall, placed near the baſe.
Tongue ſmall and pointed.
Feet ſemipalmated.

1. WHITE SP.

Platalea leucorodia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. 1.—*Muſ. Adolph.* ii. p. 26.—*Faun. Suec.* 160.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 115.—*Brun. Orn.* 46.—*Muller,* N° 170.
La Spatule, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 352.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 448. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 405.
Pelicane or Spoon-bill, *Raii Syn.* 102. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 288. pl. 52.—*Kolb. Cape,* ii. p. 142. pl. vii. f. 5.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. App. pl. 9.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 441. A.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Heron,* but ſhorter in both neck and legs: length two feet eight inches. The bill is ſix inches and a half long, very flat, and broadens out into the ſhape of a ſpoon at the

the extremity; it is in colour various, in ſome birds black, in others brown, and is alſo ſeen ſpotted; from the baſe to two-thirds of its length it is croſſed with ſeveral indentations, the riſing parts of which are dark-coloured: the tongue ſhort, and heart-ſhaped: irides grey: the lore, round the eyes, and the throat, the ſkin is bare and black; that of the laſt very dilatable *: the whole plumage is white, though in ſome ſpecimens the quills are tipped with black: the legs are black, or of a greyiſh brown colour: between the toes a membrane, connected to the outer one as far as the ſecond, and to the inner as far as the firſt joint.

This bird is found in various parts of the old continent, and from the *Ferro Iſles* †, near *Iceland*, to the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡: it frequents the neighbourhood of the ſea, and has been met with on the coaſts of *France* ‖; at *Sevenhuys*, near *Leyden*, once in great plenty, annually breeding in a wood there §. The neſt is placed on high trees near the ſea-ſide. The female lays three or four white eggs, powdered with a few pale red ſpots, and of the ſize of thoſe of an Hen. They are very noiſy during breeding-time, like our *Rooks*; are ſeldom found high up the rivers, chiefly frequenting the mouths of them. Their food is *fiſh*, which they are ſaid not unfrequently to take from other birds **, in the manner of the *Bald Eagle*; alſo *muſcles*, and other *ſhell fiſh*, being found in greateſt numbers where theſe are plenty; and will alſo devour *frogs* and *ſnakes*, and even graſs and weeds,

* *Decouv. Ruſſ.* i. p. 164. † *Brunnich.* ‡ *Kolben.*
‖ This circumſtance is mentioned as rare by *Salerne, Orn.* p. 317.
§ *Ray, Willughby.*—This wood is now deſtroyed. *Br. Zool.*
** *Worm. Muſ.* 310.

which grow in the water, as well as the roots of *reeds* *. Are migratory, retiring to the warmer parts as the winter approaches: rarely ſeen in *England* †. Their fleſh is ſaid to have the flavour of a *Gooſe*, and is eaten by ſome, and the young birds have been thought good food ‡. By many authors they are called *Pelicans*.

La Spatule blanche de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 89. t. 51. I. VAR. A.

SIZE of the *roſeate* ſpecies. Bill reddiſh brown: general colour of the plumage white; the feathers of the wings part black, part white: legs reddiſh yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*. PLACE.

La Spatule huppée de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 90. t. 52. I. VAR. B.

SIZE of the laſt, but differs in being entirely white, the quills not excepted: it is alſo furniſhed with a long creſt, compoſed of feathers whoſe webs are very looſe, and ſeparated from one another: the bill is rufous grey, with red edges: legs of a dull pale red. DESCRIPTION.

Found with the laſt. PLACE.

* *Salerne.*

† A flock of them migrated into the marſhes, near *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, *April* 1774. *Br. Zool.*

‡ Before they can fly; for *Willughby* talks of their being ſhaken out of the neſt with a crook faſtened to the end of a pole. See *Orn.* p. 289.

Platalea

2.
ROSEATE SP.

Platalea Ajaja, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. 2.
La Spatule couleur de Roſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 356. 2. pl. 30.—*Pl. Enl.* 165.
La Spatule, ou Palette, *Pernet Voy.* i. p. 184. pl. 2. f. 3.—*Hiſt. de Louiſ.* ii. p. 116.
Bec à cuiller, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 153.—*Bajon Cayenne*, ii. p. 257.
Braſilian Spoon-bill, called Ajaja, *Will. Orn.* p. 289.—*Raii Syn.* p. 102. 3.—*Harris, Coll. Voy.* i. p. 728.

DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXIII.

THIS is a trifle leſs than the firſt: length two feet three inches. The bill ſix * inches in length, and ſhaped like that of the former; it is marked all round with a furrow parallel to the edge, and is of a greyiſh white, ſomewhat tranſparent, ſo as to ſhew the ramification of the blood-veſſels belonging to it: the forehead, between the bill and eyes, and throat, are bare and whitiſh: the plumage is a fine roſe-colour, deepeſt on the wings: the legs are grey; and the claws blackiſh; the toes furniſhed with membranes, as in the white ſpecies.

2.
VAR. A.
SCARLET SP.

Platalea Ajaia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. 2. *β*.
Le Spatule rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 359. 3.
Tlauhquechul, or Mexican Spoon-bill, *Will. Orn.* p. 289. N° 2.—*Raii Syn.* p. 102. 2.
Scarlet Spoon-bill, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 316.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 170.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is like the laſt, but is wholly of a beautiful red colour, with a collar of black at the lower part of the neck: irides red. It is moſt likely the laſt-deſcribed bird in full plumage.

* The *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* ſays 8.

Roseate Spoonbill.

mage. In this ſtate has been ſhot in *Jamaica*, *Guiana*, *Mexico*, and other parts. It is ſaid to be of a blackiſh cheſnut the firſt year, roſe-coloured the ſecond, and of a deep ſcarlet the third. It lives on the leſſer kind of *fiſh*; and, if like the white, alſo on *frogs*, *ſnakes*, and other *reptiles*.

Platalea pygmea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. 3.—*Muſ. Adolph.* ii. p. 26.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 171.

3. DWARF SP.

SIZE of a *Sparrow*. The bill is black, longer than the head, and flat at the end, not of a rounded form, as in the others, but ſpread out almoſt at right angles, ſo as to be nearly of a rhomboidal form; the angles and tip of the upper mandible are white: the tongue ſmooth: the body is brown above, and white beneath: the quills have white ſhafts: the tail is rounded in ſhape, ſhort, and of a browniſh white: the feet have four toes, are cloven; the claws pointed. DESCRIPTION.

Bancroft's deſcription varies ſomewhat. He ſays, that the bill is flattiſh, dilated, orbiculated, and flat at the point, and that the toes are palmated.

Inhabits *Surinam* and *Guiana*. PLACE.

Genus LXI. SCREAMER.

N° 1. Horned Scr. N° 2. Creſted Scr.

BILL bending down at the point, with a horn, or with a tuft of feathers erect near the baſe of it.

Noſtrils oval.

Toes divided almoſt to their origin, with a ſmall membrane between the bottoms of each.

1. HORNED SCR.

Palamedea cornuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 232. 1.
Le Kamichy, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 518. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 335. pl. 18.—*Pl. Enl.* 451.
Anhima, *Raii Syn.* p. 96. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276. pl. 47.
Aigle d'eau cornu, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 143.
Camoucle, *Mem. ſur Cayen.* ii. p. 286. pl. 4.

DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXIV.

SIZE of a *Turkey*: length three feet four inches. The bill two inches and a quarter long, and black; the upper mandible a little gibbous at the baſe, the under ſhutting beneath it, as in the gallinaceous tribe: the noſtrils oval and pervious, and placed near the middle of the bill: from the crown of the head ſprings a ſlender horn of more than three inches in length, and pointed at the end: the irides are the colour of gold: the plumage on the head, neck, and upper part of the body, is black, margined with grey on the firſt, and downy: ſome of the feathers round the neck are likewiſe edged with the ſame: the under

Horned Screamer.

parts of the wings are pale rufous, appearing on the ſhoulders and edges of them, when cloſed: at the bend of the wing are two ſtrong, ſharp, horny, yellow ſpurs, one above another, the uppermoſt an inch and a half in length: the belly, thighs, and vent are white: the tail eight inches and a half long, and black: the legs ſtout and duſky: the fore claws moderately bent; the hind one nearly ſtraight, not unlike that of a *Lark*, and one inch in length.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſaid to be like the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. They are obſerved to be always met with in pairs, and if one dies, the other mourns to death for the loſs. They frequent places near the water, make a large neſt of *mud*, in the ſhape of an *oven*, upon the ground *, and lay two eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*. The young are brought up in the neſt till able to ſhift for themſelves: they have but one neſt in a year, which is in *January* or *February*, except the firſt eggs are taken away, in which caſe they make a ſecond in *April* or *May*. The young birds are frequently eaten by the natives, though the colour of the fleſh is very dark; that of the old ones is tough, and ill taſted. By ſome authors this ſpecies is ſaid to feed on *crabs* and *birds*, ſuch as *pigeons*, *poultry*, and even to attack *ſheep* and *goats*; but this is denied by others, who ſay that its principal food is *reptiles*. In the ſtomach of one which M. *Bajon* diſſected, there were only found *herbs* and *ſeeds* of *plants*; however he adds, that the bird has no *gizzard*. This is a rare ſpecies, is found in certain diſtricts in *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, *Surinam*, and other parts of *South America*, chiefly in the marſhes and wet ſavannas, and for the moſt

* Authors differ. *Bajon* ſays, that it makes the neſt both in *thickets*, at ſome diſtance from the ground, and often among the *ruſhes*. *Fermin* tells us, that it builds on high *trees*. See *Mem. ſur Cay.* and *Deſcr. Surin.*

part near the ſea. Theſe ſhould ſeem to be the birds mentioned by *Ulloa* *, which are called by the inhabitants of *Quito*, *Diſpertadores*, or *Awakeners*, from their giving notice to others of the approach of danger; as on hearing the leaſt noiſe, or ſeeing any one, though at a great diſtance, they riſe from the ground, and make a loud chattering, like a *Magpie*, continuing the noiſe, and hovering over the object which cauſed the alarm, whereby the reſt of the birds, taking the hint, are able in time to eſcape the impending danger. This ſcreaming noiſe, which ſome authors relate as being exceedingly loud and terrible †, has occaſioned Mr. *Pennant* to give the genus the name annexed to it.

In the *Hunterian Muſeum* is a fine ſpecimen of this bird, brought from *Cayenne*.

2. CRESTED SCR.

Palamedea criſtata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 232. 2.
Le Cariama, *Briſ. Orn.* p. 516. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 325.—*Raii Syn.* p. 96. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276. pl. 51.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of an *Heron*. The bill ſhort, bent like that of a bird of prey, and of a yellowiſh brown: irides gold-colour: on the forehead, juſt above the bill, is a tuft of black feathers, variegated with aſh-colour: the head, neck, and body, are grey, mixed with rufous and brown, moſt inclining to the laſt on the wings and tail: the wings are not furniſhed with ſpurs: the legs pretty long,

* *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 243.—*Ulloa* makes their ſize no bigger than that of a *Cock*. He ſays, that the head is adorned with a *tuft* of feathers. Perhaps he may mean the next ſpecies.

† Terribili voce clamitans. *Linnæus*.

of

of a dull yellow: claws brown; the hind toe placed high up, ſo as not to touch the ground in walking.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *Braſil*. *Linnæus* makes it to belong to the *Screamer* genus, perhaps from its cry, for it is ſaid to be heard far off, and is not unlike that of an *hen Turkey*. None of our later writers ſeem to have ſeen it, all of them relying on *Marcgrave* both for deſcription and figure *. It is ſaid to feed on the ſame food as the *Heron* tribe: the fleſh is good, and the bird by ſome kept tame.

* That referred to in *Willughby* is copied from this author.

Genus LXII. JABIRU.

1. American J.

BILL long and large, both mandibles bending upwards; the upper triangular.
Noſtrils ſmall.
No tongue *.
Toes divided.

1. AMERICAN J.

Myctéria Americana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 232.
La Cicogne du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 371. 4.
Le Jabiru, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 280. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 817.—*Raii Syn.* p. 96. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 275. pl. 47 †.
Le Cicogne de la Guiane, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 373.
Jabiru-guacu, Nhandhu-apoa, *Raii Syn.* p. 96. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276.
Touyouyou, *Mem. ſur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 263. pl. 3.

DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXV.

THIS bird in ſize yields only to the *Oſtrich*, and is in length ‡ not far from ſix feet. The bill is thirteen inches long, ſtout, not unlike that of a *Stork*, and bends upwards; the colour is black: the whole plumage is white, except the head, and about two-thirds of the neck, which are bare of feathers, and of a blackiſh colour; the remainder is alſo bare, and of a fine red: on the

* *Marcgrave.*

† By this reference is meant the *bill* at the bottom of the plate.—See alſo *Grew's Muſ.* t. v. f. 1.

‡ *Barrere* ſays ſix feet in height as it ſtands. See *Fr. Eq.* 133.

hind-

American Jabiru.

hind-head are a few greyiſh feathers: the legs are ſtrong, of a great length, and covered with black ſcales: wings and tail even at the end.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is found in all the ſavannas of *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*. It makes its neſt in great trees, which grow on the borders; lays two eggs, and brings up the young in the neſt till they can deſcend to the earth. The food is *fiſh*. The colour of the young birds is *grey*; the ſecond year it changes to *roſe-colour*, and the third pure *white*: they are ſaid to be very voracious, taking great quantities of *fiſh* to ſatisfy them. In their nature are very wild. The fleſh is good to eat, but that of young birds only, as the old ones are hard and oily.

M. *Bajon* is inclined to think that this bird is the *American Oſtrich* of authors *; and indeed, on canvaſſing matters, I cannot with-hold my aſſent to the ſame opinion, for many reaſons: in the firſt place, there is no figure of that bird extant, writers referring to that of *Nieremberg* †, which is clearly the *Caſſowary*: ſecondly, the very great ſimilarity of names in the birds quoted by authors, *viz.* *Nhandhuguacu*, for the *Oſtrich* of *America*, by *Marcgrave* ‡; *Jabiru-guacu*, and *Nhandhu-apoa* ‖, for a greater *Jabiru*; again, *Jabiru* §, for a ſmaller ſpecies. Theſe names ſeem to run much into one another; the laſt is alſo, according to *Barrere*, called *Aouarou*, by the inhabitants of *Guiana*. This author alſo likens

* Struthio Rhea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 266. 3.—Thouyou, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 8. *Buf. Oiſ.* i. 452.—Nhanduguacu, or American Oſtrich, *Raii Syn.* p. 36. 2. *Will. Orn.* p. 150.

† *Hiſt.* p. 118.—See the ſame fig. in *Aldrov.* iii. p. 541.

‡ *Hiſt. Braſ.* p. 290. *Piſon. Hiſt. Nat.* N° 84.

‖ *Marcg.* p. 200. § *Ibid.*

the

the *Nhandhuguacu*, or the ſuppoſed *Oſtrich* of *America*, to a *Crane* *.

It ſeems however to have gained univerſally the name of *Oſtrich* by the *Europeans*, but unfortunately ſcarce any two have given the ſame account: *Marcgrave* ſays, it has three toes furniſhed with claws forwards, and one without a claw behind; *Fermin*, that it has only two toes, joined by a membrane †; but *Bajon* ‡ aſſures us that it has four, all placed as in the *Heron genus*. However this be, we meet with birds *called Oſtriches*, on the whole of the *American continent*, from *Guiana* to the moſt ſouthern coaſt of the continent; at *Rio Grande* ‖, about *Buenos Ayres* §, and ſo on to the coaſts of *Patagonia* **: indeed many other voyagers have mentioned, but none deſcribed the bird ſufficient to aſcertain the ſpecies. *Dampier* †† alſo talks of *Oſtriches* being found to the ſouth of *Bahia* in great plenty, though not ſo large as thoſe of *Africa*, and found chiefly in the ſouthern parts of *Braſil*, eſpecially among the large ſavannas near the *river Plate*, and from thence further ſouth, as far as the ſtreights of *Magellan*.

* *Grus cinerea ferivora*; but adds, that it has ſomewhat the appearance of an *Oſtrich*. He calls it likewiſe, in other places, an *Heron*.

† *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 142.—He adds, that the bird has two ſpurs on each wing, like the Hedge-hog's quills, but confeſſes that he has never ſeen one. He is right, however, in ſaying that it ſtands from four to five feet in height.

‡ *Mem. ſur Cay.*

‖ *Klein*, p. 17.

§ *Falk. Patag.* p. 52.—Said to abound in this neighbourhood.

** See *Falk. Pat.* p. 52, 53, 101, 109, 126, where he mentions the methods of taking them, and ſays their name is *Choique*. See alſo *Wallis's Voy.* p. 373.

†† Vol. iii. part 1. p. 76.

The

The above ſubject wants further elucidation; and it is to be hoped, that future navigators will pay ſome attention to it, and uſe their endeavours to procure a ſpecimen; which appears, from the relations of the ſeveral voyagers, not to be attended with the utmoſt difficulty.

Genus LXIII. BOAT-BILL.

N° 1. Creſted B.
Var. A. Spotted B.
Var. B. Brown B.

THE bill in this genus is broad, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reverſed.
Noſtrils ſmall, lodged in a furrow.
Tongue ſmall.
Toes divided.

1.
CRESTED B.

Cancroma cochlearia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 233. N° 1.
La Cuilliere, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 506.
Le Savacou, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 443. pl. 23.—*Pl. Enl.* 38.
Boat-bill, *Brown, Illuſtr.* p. 92. pl. 36.
Lew. Muſ.

Description. Pl. LXXVI.

SIZE of a *fowl:* length twenty-two inches. The bill is four inches long, and of a ſingular form, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermoſt, or, as ſome think, like the bowls of two ſpoons, placed with the hollow parts together; the upper mandible has a prominent ridge at the top, and on each ſide of this a long channel, at the bottom of which the noſtrils are placed; theſe are oval, and ſituated obliquely; the general colour of the bill is duſky, or in ſome ſpecimens dark brown; the ſkin between the under jaw capable of diſtenſion: from the hind head

Crested Boatbill.

ſprings a long black creſt, the feathers which compoſe it narrow, and end in a point; the middle ones are ſix inches in length, the others leſſen by degrees, the outer ones being not more than one inch: between the bill and eye the ſkin is bare and duſky; the plumage on the forehead white; the reſt of the bird of a pale blueiſh aſh-colour: acroſs the lower part of the neck behind is a tranſverſe band of browniſh black, which paſſes forwards on each ſide towards the breaſt, ending in a point, but does not encompaſs it: the fore part of the neck, and under parts, are blueiſh white, except the belly and thighs, which are rufous: the feathers which hang over the breaſt are looſe, like thoſe of the *Heron:* the tail is three inches and a half long, and the wings, when cloſed, reach nearly to the end of it: the leg is three inches in length; and the thigh, from its inſertion to the knee, four; the middle toe two inches and a half; the bare part above the knee one inch and a half: the colour of the bare parts yellowiſh brown; claws black: the toes are connected at the baſe by a membrane, which, as in the *Umbre,* is deepeſt in the outer one.

This deſcription is taken from a fine ſpecimen now in the *Leverian Muſeum.*

La Cuilliere tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 508. A.

1. VAR. A. SPOTTED B.

THIS differs from the laſt, in being varied with ſpots of brown.

1.
VAR. B. Cancroma cancrophaga, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 233. 2.
BROWN B. La Cuilliere brune, *Briſ. Orn.* v. N° 509. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 443.—*Pl. Enl.* 869.
Tamatia, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 318. pl. 78. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Head and creſt the ſame: the upper parts, inſtead of aſh-colour, are of a pale rufous brown: the tail rufous aſh: the under parts wholly of a cream-colour: bill and legs yellow brown.

I find theſe birds vary much: in the firſt place, the creſts are by no means of equal lengths; ſince the *cinereous* one, mentioned by *Buffon*, had a ſhorter creſt than the *brown* ſort; whereas in thoſe which came under my inſpection, it was juſt the contrary; and in one ſpecimen the creſt was ſcarcely manifeſt: the bills too vary in colour; ſome are black, others brown, and in one which I ſaw it appeared to have been yellow. If I may be allowed a conjecture, it is, that the *cinereous*, or firſt-deſcribed, is the *male*, the plain *brown* one the *female*, and the ſpotted variety of *Briſſon* a young *male*; and that the creſts of both are equal, when in an adult ſtate. In the *Pl. Enl.* I obſerve a patch of grey in the middle of the greater wing coverts, which is not in any ſpecimen that I have ſeen. The figure referred to in *Brown* is not good, being too ſhort and ſquat; that in *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* much worſe, though the bill and creſt are well expreſſed: both thoſe in the *Pl. Enl.* are ſufficiently expreſſive; and it is to be hoped, that our repreſentation will likewiſe give a juſt idea of ſo curious a bird.

This

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies, for I refer all that has been treated of above to *one* only, inhabits *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and *Braſil*, and chiefly frequents ſuch parts as are near the water: in ſuch places it perches on the trees which hang over the ſtreams, and, like the *Kings-fiſher*, drops down on the fiſh which ſwim beneath. It has been thought to live on crabs likewiſe, whence the *Linnæan* name; but this is not clear, though it cannot be denied; yet we are certain that *fiſh* is the moſt common if not the only food.

Genus LXIV. UMBRE.

N° 1. Tufted Umbre.

BILL ſtrong, thick, compreſſed, the upper mandible appearing to be compoſed of ſeveral pieces.
Noſtrils linear, and placed obliquely.
Toes divided, furniſhed with a ſlight membrane at the baſe.

1. TUFTED U.

L'Ombrette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 503.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 440.
——— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 796.
The Umbre, *Brown. Illuſtr.* p. 90. pl. 35.

Description. Pl. LXXVII.

SIZE of a Crow: length twenty inches. The bill is three inches and a half in length, and compreſſed on the ſides; along each ſide of the upper mandible is a furrow, running lengthwiſe, about one-eighth of an inch from the ridge, beginning at the baſe, and finiſhing about half an inch before it comes to the point of the bill, which is ſomewhat bent downwards; at the baſe of it are the noſtrils, which are a mere ſlit, placed at a ſharp angle with the furrow, and about half an inch in length; the under mandible is leſs deep at the baſe than the upper, grows ſmaller towards the end, is there a little truncated, and when cloſed, ſhuts in beneath the upper one; the colour of both brown: from the hind head ſprings a creſt of looſe feathers, exceeding full, and four inches in length; this, as well as the whole

Tufted Umbre.

whole body, is of an uniform brown colour, moſt like that of *Umber*, but rather paleſt beneath, and the neck feathers paleſt down the ſhafts: the wings and tail are even; the laſt is barred with three or four bars of deeper brown, and tipped for about an inch with the ſame: the legs are long, and the thighs bare for two-thirds of the length; the colour of both duſky: between each toe is a membrane, about a quarter of an inch deep between the middle and outer, and ſomewhat leſs between that and the inner: the claws are ſmall and bent.

I ſuſpect the bird figured in the *Pl. Enluminées* to be a *female*, as there does not appear the leaſt rudiment of a creſt. The tail in this bird is of a paler brown, and croſſed with five narrow bars of darker brown, with the tip of this laſt colour. That deſcribed by *Briſſon* is alſo without a creſt. The bird figured in *Brown*'s work, gives a falſe idea; it there appears a heavy, ſquat uncouth figure, the legs much too ſhort, and the membrane between the toes nearly as much webbed as in a *Duck*.

At Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s is a moſt perfect ſpecimen of the *male*, which came from the *Cape of Good Hope*. *Buffon*'s bird came from *Senegal*.

GENUS

Genus LXV. HERON.

N° 1. Crowned H.
2. Demoiſelle H.
3. Sibirian Crane.
4. Indian Cr.
Var. A.
5. Common Cr.
Var. A. Japan Cr.
6. Hooping Cr.
7. Brown Cr.
8. Gigantic Cr.
9. White Stork.
10. American St.
11. Black St.
12. Collared H.
13. Night H.
14. Jamaica Night H.
15. Caledonian N. H.
16. Cayenne N. H.
17. Bittern.
Var. A.
18. Greater B.
Var. A.
19. Rufous B.
20. Swabian B.
21. Rayed B.
N° 22. Zigzag B.
23. Braſilian B.
24. Tiger B.
25. Lineated B.
26. Yellow B.
27. Little B.
28. Minute B.
29. Senegal B.
30. Green H.
Var. A.
Var. B.
31. Spotted H.
32. Gardenian H.
33. Cinereous H.
34. New Guinea H.
35. Philippine H.
36. Squaiotta H.
37. Cheſnut H.
38. Red-legged H.
Var. A.
39. Squacco H.
Var. A.
40. Caſtaneous H.
41. Ferruginous H.
42. Dwarf H.
43. Cinnamon

N° 43. Cinnamon H.
44. Malacca H.
45. Blue H.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.
46. Yellow-crowned H.
47. Louiſiane H.
48. Striated H.
49. Wattled H.
50. Common H.
51. Great H.
52. Red-ſhouldered H.
53. Ruſty-crowned H.
54. Aſh-coloured H.
55. Streaked H.
56. Reddiſh Egret.
57. Demi Egr.
58. Great Egr.
59. Little Egr.
60. Great White H.
VAR. A. Black-creſted H.
N° 61. Snowy H.
62. Sacred H.
VAR. A.
63. Little White H.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
64. Black H.
65. Creſted Purple H.
66. Purple H.
67. Mexican H.
68. Cracra H.
69. Violet H.
70. Agami H.
71. Cocoi H.
72. Rufous H.
73. Chineſe H.
74. Johanna H.
75. Dry H.
76. Houhou H.
77. Pondicherry H.
78. Coromandel H.
79. Scolopaceous H.

THE characters of this genus are:

A long, ſtrong, ſharp-pointed bill.

Noſtrils linear.

Tongue pointed.

Toes connected by a membrane, as far as the firſt joint: the middle claw of ſome of the ſpecies pectinated.

1. CROWNED H.

Ardea Pavonina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 233. 1.
L'Oiſeau Royal, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 511. 1. pl. 41. (the female.)—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 317. pl. 16.—*Pl. Enl.* 265. (the male).
Baleric Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 95. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 275. pl. 48.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 314.
Peacock, *Kolb. Cape*, ii. p. 245. pl. 7. f. 4.
Crowned African Crane, *Edw.* pl. 192.
Crown Bird, *Voy. to Guinea*, p. 252. pl. 11.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. MALE.

THIS is as large as the *common Heron*; the length two feet nine inches. The bill is two inches and a half long, ſtrait, and of a browniſh colour: irides grey: the crown of the head covered with ſoft black feathers, like velvet; on the hind part is a tuft compoſed of hair, or rather briſtles, ariſing near each other at the baſe, and ſpreading out on all ſides in a globular form; this is four inches in length, and of a reddiſh brown colour: the ſides of the head are bare of feathers, being covered only by a fleſhy membrane, of a reddiſh colour at the lower part, and in ſhape not unlike a kidney: on each ſide of the throat hangs a kind of wattle: the general colour of the bird, blueiſh aſh. The feathers on the fore part of the neck are very long, and hang over the breaſt: wing coverts white; the greater ones incline to rufous, and thoſe fartheſt from the body to black: the greater quills and tail are black, and the ſecondaries cheſnut: the legs, and the bare part above the knee, are duſky.

FEMALE.

The *female* is black, where the male is blue aſh: and the wattles on the throat are wanting: the long feathers on the breaſt are alſo leſs conſpicuous.

This

This beautiful ſpecies is an inhabitant of *Africa*, particularly the Coaſt of *Guinea* *, as far as *Cape Verd*; at this laſt place they are ſaid to be wonderfully tame, and will often come into the court-yards to feed with the poultry. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Why the name of *Balearic Crane* has been given to this bird, is not well aſcertained, as it is certainly not met with in the *Balearic Iſlands* † at this day. Theſe birds are often kept in our menageries, and, with ſhelter of nights, often live a good while. Their chief food ſuppoſed to be worms, and ſuch other things as the *Heron* tribe uſually feed on; alſo vegetables of all kinds. Often ſleeps on one leg; runs very faſt; and is ſaid not only to fly well, but to ſuſtain it for a long time together. The fleſh of this bird is ſaid to be very tough ‡.

Ardea Virgo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 234. 2.
La Grue de Numidie, ou Demoiſelle, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 388. 12.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 313. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 241.
Numidian Crane, *Albin* iii. pl. 83.
Demoiſelle of Numidia, *Edw.* pl. 134.
Br. Muſ. Lew. Muſ.

2.
+ DEMOISELLE H.

SIZE of the *Crane:* length three feet three inches. The bill ſtrait; two inches and a half long; greeniſh at the baſe, then yellowiſh, with the tip red: irides crimſon. The crown of the head is aſh-colour; the reſt of the head, the upper part of the DESCRIPTION.

* Common about the whole country of *Ardra*; a few at and about *Acra*; and ſeveral at *Whidah*.—*Boſman*.

† *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

‡ *Koiben*.

neck behind, and all the under parts, to the breaſt, black; on the laſt, the feathers are long, and hang downwards: the back, rump, and tail, and all the under part from the breaſt, are of a blueiſh aſh-colour: behind each eye ſprings a tuft of long white feathers, which decline downwards, and hang in an elegant manner: the quills and tail are black at the ends: the legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in many parts of *Africa* and *Aſia*. In the firſt, has been met with on the *Coaſt of Guinea**; but is moſt plentiful about *Bildulgerid* (the ancient *Numidia*), and *Tripoli*; from thence along the coaſts of the *Mediterranean Sea*; and pretty common in *Egypt*†. They are alſo at *Aleppo* ‡, and in the ſouthern plain about the *Black* and *Caſpian Seas*; and are ſeen frequent beyond *Lake Baikal*, about the rivers *Selenga* and *Argun*, but never venture to the northward ‖. In all places found to prefer marſhes and neighbourhood of rivers, as the food is fiſh, like moſt of the *Heron* genus.

It is frequently kept in menageries, being endowed with great gentleneſs of manners, added to its being an elegant bird. At various times puts itſelf into ſtrange and uncouth attitudes, and eſpecially thoſe which imitate dancing: and *Keyſler* mentions one in the *Great Duke's* Gallery, at *Florence*, which had been taught to dance to a certain tune, when played or ſung to it §. The name this bird is known by in the eaſt is *Kurki*, or *Querky*. Sometimes will breed in confinement: one is recorded to have

* *Hiſt des Oiſ.* † *Haſſelq.* p. 287.

‡ *Ruſſel. Alep.* p. 69. ‖ Mr. *Pennant.*

§ See *Trav.* vol. ii. p. 34.—Called by *Pococke*, the *Dancing Bird*. See his *Trav.* vol. ii. p. 207.

lived

lived twenty-four years at *Verſailles*, which had been raiſed there*.

Grus Leucogeranos, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 714. 30. t. 1.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 171.
Sibirian Crane, *Arct. Zool.* p. 455.

3. SIBIRIAN CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a very large ſpecies, being four feet ſix inches high, when ſtanding erect. The bill ſhaped like that of a crane, but bigger, and of a red colour; the mandibles ſerrated at the edges near the tip: the face naked beyond the eyes; rugoſe, of a red colour, and ſprinkled with numerous rufous tubercles: irides white: the plumage white as ſnow, except the ten firſt greater quills, with the coverts of them, which are black: the ſcapulars ſhorter than in the *Crane:* tail pretty even, conſiſting of twelve feathers: legs long, red.

In old birds the hind part of the neck is yellowiſh: young birds of the firſt year are wholly of an oker colour; with the face, bill, and legs of a greeniſh brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the vaſt marſhes and lakes in *Sibiria*, eſpecially thoſe about the *Iſhim*, and along the rivers *Ob* and *Irtiſh*. Makes the neſt among the reeds, ſeldom acceſſible by man, upon riſing green graſſy tufts, made up of herbs and graſs heaped together: lays two aſh-coloured eggs of the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*, and ſpotted with brown.

Theſe are ſhy birds, and always upon their guard againſt an enemy; having a centinel to warn them of an approach: on the leaſt alarm cry aloud, not unlike the *Swan*, and fly off directly.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

The

The ſportſman finds, in courſe, much difficulty in approaching them within gunſhot; for, as they ſtand near five feet high from the ground, they are enabled to eſpy him at a great diſtance. Sometimes indeed he approaches them under cover of a *ſtalking-horſe*, or other object; at other times a ſmall *dog* will divert their attention, as they will without fear attack the dog, while his maſter gets within reach. In breeding-time, however, they are more bold, as they will defend their young even againſt men, ſo as to make it dangerous to come near their haunts. The *male* and *female* ſaid to guard the neſt alternate.

The more northern parts are thoſe of the ſummer reſidence, and to which they come in ſpring; departing ſouth in autumn, probably winter about the *Caſpian Sea*, and parts beyond. Fly always in pairs *. A bird ſimilar to this, if not the ſame, we often ſee depicted in *Chineſe hangings*. I rather think this, as I have more than once met with it in ſome drawings of *Chineſe* birds.

The food is *frogs*, ſmall *fiſh*, *lizards*, and ſuch-like. The *Ruſſians* know it by the name of *Sterchi*; and if the bird hinted at as *Chineſe* be the ſame, it is called by them *Tzew-ting-ha*.

4. INDIAN CRANE.

Ardea Antigone, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 6.
La Grue des Indes Orientales, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 378. 7.
Greater Indian Crane, *Edw.* 45.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a larger bird than the *common Crane*, being in height five feet. The bill is of a greeniſh yellow, duſky at the tip: irides of a bright reddiſh hazel: crown of the head bare and

* *Decouv. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 145.

white;

white; on each ſide of the head, about the ears, is a bare white ſpot; the reſt of the head, and a ſmall part of the neck, covered with a fine red ſkin, and is alſo deſtitute of feathers: the plumage of the bird is aſh-colour, lighteſt about the neck: the quills are black: tail and ſecondaries aſh-colour; thoſe neareſt the body are pointed at the ends, longer than the quills, and hang over them: the legs, and bare ſpace above the knee, are red: the claws white; the middle and outer toe connected by a membrane as far as the firſt joint.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*, alſo the *Mongolian Deſarts*; from whence it migrates into that part of the *Ruſſian* dominions which lies beyond *Lake Baikal*, keeping chiefly within the plains below the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*, which is the weſtern extremity of the *Gobean Plain* *.

La Grue à Collier, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 865. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

4. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE very large: length four feet three inches and a half. Bill long and black: the head, and neck for above half its length, are almoſt naked, being covered with a reddiſh white down; round the middle of the neck is a collar of red: the lower part of the neck, and the reſt of the body, of a blueiſh aſh-colour: on the rump is a tuft of flowing feathers, which hang over the ends of the wings and tail, as in the common *Crane*: the tail is black: the legs duſky.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

5. COMMON CRANE.

Ardea Grus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 234. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* 161.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 122.—*Brun.* p. 156.— *Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 345.—*Friſch.* pl. 194.

La Grue, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 375. 6.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 287. pl. 14.—*Pl. Enl.* 769.

The Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 95. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 274. pl. 48.—*Kolben, Hiſt. Cap.* ii. p. 141.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 65.—*Br. Zool. app.* p. 629, pl. 6.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 453.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large bird, not unfrequently weighing ten pounds, and meaſures more than five feet in length. The bill is almoſt four inches and a quarter long, and of a greeniſh black: the forehead, to the middle of the crown, covered with black down or hairs; the hind part bare and red, with a few ſcattered hairs: on the nape, below this, is a bare ſpace of two inches, and of an aſh-colour: the ſides of the head, behind the eyes, and the hind part of the neck, are white: between the bill and eyes, the cheeks beneath them, and the fore part of the neck, are of a blackiſh aſh-colour: the lower part of the neck, and the reſt of the body, fine aſh-colour, deepeſt on the tail coverts: the greater wing coverts are blackiſh; and thoſe fartheſt from the body, with the baſtard wing, and quills, black: from the pinion of each wing ſprings an elegant tuft of looſe feathers, curled at the ends, which may be erected at will, but in a quieſcent ſtate hang over and cover the tail: the legs are black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies ſeems far ſpread, being met with in great flocks throughout northern *Europe*, and *Aſia*; in *Sweden*, *Ruſſia* throughout, and *Sibiria* as far as the river *Anadyr*, migrating even to the arctic circle. In *Kamtſchatka* only ſeen on the ſouthern promon-

tory*: are migratory, returning northward to breed in the ſpring, and generally chooſing the ſame places which had been occupied by them the ſeaſon before †. In the winter inhabiting the warmer regions, ſuch as *Egypt* ‡, *Aleppo* ‖, *India*, &c.: alſo met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*, changing place with the ſeaſon. In their migrations frequently fly ſo high as not to be viſible; their paſſing only being known by the noiſe they make, being louder than any other bird §. In *France* they are ſeen ſpring and autumn; but for the moſt part are mere paſſengers. We are told that they frequented the marſhes of *Lincolnſhire* and *Cambridgeſhire*, in vaſt flocks, formerly; but the caſe is altered, as of late none have been met with, except, a few years ſince, a ſingle bird ſhot near *Cambridge*.

We are told that they make the neſt in the marſhes, and lay two blueiſh eggs. The young birds are thought very good food. They feed on reptiles of all kinds, and in turn on *green corn*; of which laſt they are ſaid to make ſo great havock, as to ruin the farmers, wherever the flocks of theſe depredators alight.

* *Arct. Zool.*—One of the reaſons ſuppoſed to be, the want of *frogs*, *toads*, and *ſerpents*; none being found in *Kamtſchatka*.—*Hiſt. of Kamtſch.*——They have however plenty of *lizards*.

† *Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 589.

‡ Id. note (m.)—*Willughby* met with them at *Rome* in the winter ſeaſon.

‖ *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 69.

§ Suppoſed to ariſe from the ſingular conformation of the wind-pipe, which, "entering far into the breaſt-bone, which has a great cavity to receive it, and being there thrice reflected, goes out again at the ſame hole, and ſo turns down to the lungs."—*Will. Orn.* p. 274. pl. 48.—The above ſtructure is not very unlike that of the *Parraqua Pheaſant*. See vol. ii. part 2. p. 722. of this Work.

Le Grue du Japon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 381. 9.

5. VAR. A. JAPAN. CR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and ſhape of the laſt. Bill and legs dull green: the upper part of the head covered with a red ſkin, ſprinkled with a few briſtly feathers: fore part of the neck black: the hind part of the reſt of the plumage in general white, except the greater quills, which are black: ſome of the ſecondaries are pointed at the ends, and ſo long as almoſt to reach the end of the tail.

PLACE. Inhabits *Japan*. I obſerve this bird to be frequent in *Chineſe* paintings and paper-hangings; as alſo repreſented in china ware: in all theſe the looſe feathers which hang over the tail are black.

6. HOOPING CR.

Ardea Americana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 234. 5.
La Grue d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 382. 10.—*Pl. Enl.* 889.
——— blanche, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 308.
Hooping Crane, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 75.—*Edw.* p. 132.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 339.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four feet ſix inches; and to the end of the claws five feet ſeven inches. Bill ſix inches, toothed at the edges near the end, and of a yellow brown colour: the top of the head, and under the eyes, covered with a red ſkin, beſet with black hairs, which are placed ſo thick next the bill as to appear nearly black; this ends in a point nearly beneath the ears: behind the crown, on the nape, is a triangular black mark: the general colour of the plumage white; except the bend of the wing, which is of a pale roſe-colour; the nine firſt quills are black; the tenth black and white; and the reſt white: the legs, and bare

bare part of the thighs, black: on the rump the feathers are tufted, and hang curved downwards, as in the *common Crane*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is an *American* ſpecies, often ſeen at the mouths of the *Savanna*, *Aratamaha*, and other rivers nearer *St. Auguſtine*: in ſpring going to the north to breed, like the *common Crane*, and returning, like that bird, to the ſouth in autumn. In the ſummer are found in *Hudſon's Bay*, at which place they arrive in *May*, and retire in *September*; and are chiefly met with in unfrequented places, in the neighbourhood of lakes, where they breed. The neſt is made on the ground, compoſed of graſs and feathers. They lay two white eggs, like thoſe of the *Swan*, and ſit twenty days: the young are at firſt yellow, changing to white by degrees. Theſe birds have a loud long note, which may be heard at a great diſtance: the food is chiefly worms and inſects, which it ſearches for at the bottoms of ponds. The natives of *Hudſon's Bay* call it *Wapaw-uchechauk* *.

Ardea Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 234. 3.
La Grue de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 385. 11.
——— brune, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 310.
Blue Crane, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 409.
Brown and aſh-coloured Crane, *Edw.* pl. 133.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 340. *Lev. Muſ.*

7. BROWN CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH three feet three inches: weight ſeven pounds and a half. Bill three inches and three quarters, and duſky;

* For the vernacular name of this, as well as many other birds of *North America*, as alſo the manners of many ſpecies, I am indebted to the obſervations of Mr. *Hutchins*, of the *Hudſon's Bay Company*, an intelligent and communicative Naturaliſt.

but the tip of the under mandible is pale fleſh-colour: the top of the head covered with a red ſkin thinly beſet with hairs: cheeks and throat whitiſh: the hind head and neck are cinereous: the upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, pale rufous, margined with brown; the lower and rump cinereous: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and ſides, aſh-colour, changing to white at the vent: the greater wing covert fartheſt from the body, blackiſh brown; thoſe neareſt the body grey, forming a band on the wing: the greater quills dark brown, with white ſhafts; the ſecondaries pale rufous: ſome of theſe laſt are long and narrow, and reach beyond the greater quills: the tail of a deep aſh-colour: legs and bare part of the thighs black.

Scarce any difference between the *male* and *female*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is likewiſe a ſpecies peculiar to *America*; migrating at the different ſeaſons, as the former. Seen by *Kalm* ſo early as the 7th of *February*, paſſing over *New Jerſey* and *Penſylvania*; but he ſays they are ſeen in much fewer numbers than formerly. Come into the parts about *Hudſon's Bay* in *May:* lay two eggs, and have the ſame manners as the laſt: will alſo eat corn, and at times do damage by eating the *maize* *. The fleſh is thought good by many. Called at *Severn River* the *Blue Crane*, by the natives *Samak-uchechauk*.

This is probably *Willughby's Indian Crane* †; which he ſays is leſs than the *common one*, but the bill larger in proportion: the top of the head red, ſet with long hairs: the body aſh-colour; and the tail ſhort, being hid by the feathers. *Ray* ſuppoſes it to be the *Toquilcoyotl* of *Hernandez*, which is a *Mexican* ſpecies ‡.

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Orn.* p. 275.

‡ *Syn.* p. 95. 2.—See alſo *la Grue du Mexique*, *Briſ.* v. p. 380.

Argill,

Argill, or Hurgill, *Ives's Voy.* p. 183.

8.
GIGANTIC CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird here quoted ſeems to be of the *Heron* tribe, and is a very large ſpecies; from tip to tip of the wings meaſuring fourteen feet ten inches; and from the tip of the bill to the claws, ſeven feet and a half: the bill ſixteen inches round at the baſe, of different colours, and nearly of a triangular ſhape: the feathers of the back and wings very ſtrong, and of an iron-colour; thoſe of the breaſt long: over the belly a great deal of down, of a dirty white: the legs and half the thighs naked; the naked parts full three feet in length.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This monſter, as *Ives* terms it, inhabits *Bengal*, and is alſo found at *Calcutta*; at the laſt place called *Hurgill*, or *Argill*. It majeſtically ſtalks along before one, and appears at firſt like a *naked Indian*. The common opinion is, that the ſouls of the *Bramins* poſſeſs theſe birds. "On opening one of theſe, a *Terapin*, or land Tortoiſe, ten inches long, was found in its craw, and a large male *black cat* was found intire in its ſtomach *."

I have ſcarce a doubt of the above being the ſame as a ſpecies remarked by Mr. *Smeathman* in *Africa*, while reſident there; an adult one of which will often meaſure full 7 feet, when ſtanding erect. He deſcribes the plumage much the ſame as in Mr. *Ives's* bird; adding, that the gape is monſtrouſly wide: the head covered with white down, thinly diſperſed, appearing not unlike a *grey-headed man:* on the middle of the neck before, a long, conic

* In *Sumatra* is ſaid to be a great variety of the *Stork* kind; ſome of a *prodigious* ſize, and otherwiſe curious; as the *Boorong Cambing* and *Booring-oolar*. —See *Marſd. Sumatr.* p. 98.

membrane,

membrane, like a bladder, ſprinkled very thinly with ſhort down, riſing or falling as the animal moves the beak, and always appearing inflated.

Theſe birds are met with in companies; and when ſeen at a diſtance, near the mouths of rivers, coming towards an obſerver, which they do with the wings extended, may well be taken for *canoes*, upon the ſurface of a ſmooth ſea: when on the ſand banks, for *men* and *women* picking up ſhell-fiſh or other things on the beach.

One of theſe, a young bird, about five feet in height, was brought up tame, and preſented to the *Chief* of the *Bananas*, where Mr. *Smeathman* lived; and being accuſtomed to be fed in the great hall, ſoon became familiar; duly attending that place at dinner-time, placing itſelf behind its maſter's chair, frequently before any of the gueſts entered. The ſervants were obliged to watch it narrowly, and to defend the proviſions with *ſwitches* in their hands; but, notwithſtanding this, it would frequently ſnatch off ſomewhat or other, and was known once to have purloined a *whole boiled fowl*, which it ſwallowed in an inſtant. Its courage is not equal to its voracity; for a child of eight or ten years old ſoon puts it to flight with a *ſwitch*, though at firſt it ſeems to ſtand upon its defence, by threatening with its enormous bill, widely extended, and crying out with a loud hoarſe voice, like a *bear* or *tiger*. It is an enemy to ſmall *quadrupeds*, as well as *birds* and *reptiles*, and deſtroys *fowls* and *chickens*, though it dare not attack a *hen* with her *young* openly: it preys alſo on *rats*, young *kittens*, and the like; and has been known to ſwallow a *cat* whole: a bone of a *ſhin of beef* being broken aſunder, ſerves it but for two morſels.

The

The individual above mentioned uſed to fly about the iſland, and rooſt very high among the *ſilk cotton trees*; from whence, at two or three miles diſtance, it could ſpy the dinner carrying acroſs the yard; when, darting from its ſtation, it would enter promiſcuouſly with the women who carried in the diſhes. When ſitting, it was obſerved to reſt itſelf on the whole length of the hind part of the leg. It ſometimes ſtood near, for half an hour after dinner, with the head turning alternately, as if liſtening to the converſation; and during this time would every three or four minutes void the excrements, which were liquid, and whitiſh; and took care always to do this on his legs, by wheeling the back parts round over one or the other, and this regularly on different legs; for if he had muted on the left leg laſt, he would be ſure to do the ſame on the right the next time; never making any miſtake.—As to the reſt of its manners, ſuch as *incubation*, &c. my friend is ſilent.

9. + WHITE STORK.

Ardea Ciconia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* 162.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 123.—*Brun.* N° 154.—*Muller*, p. 22.

La Cicogne blanche, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 365. pl. 32.—*Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 253. pl. 12.

White Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 286. pl. 52.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 64.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 455.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Turkey*, or larger: length three feet three inches. Bill ſeven inches and three quarters; the colour of it a fine red: the plumage is wholly white, except the orbits of the eyes, which are bare and blackiſh: ſome of the ſcapulars, the greater

coverts, and quills, are black: the ſkin, legs, and bare part of the thighs, are red *.

Male and female much alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This familiar ſpecies inhabits in turn the various parts of the old continent; but avoiding alike the extremes of heat and cold, being never met with between the tropics, nor ſcarce ever ſeen more north than *Sweden*, or in *Ruſſia* beyond 50 degrees. It never frequents *Sibiria*, though ſometimes ſeen in *Bucharia*, where it makes its neſt; tending towards the ſouth in autumn, to winter in *Egypt*. It has ſcarce ever been met with in *England* †; though it is well known, that in *Lorrain* and *Alſace*, in *France*, as well as in *Holland*, they every where build on the tops of the houſes, and the good-natured inhabitants provide boxes for them to make their neſts in; this they not only do, but are particularly careful that the birds ſuffer no injury, reſenting it as done to themſelves. At *Bagdad Ives* ſaw a neſt of theſe, *June* 13, on a dome of a decayed moſque; and ſays that hundreds are to be ſeen on every houſe, wall, and tree, quite tame ‡. At *Perſepolis*, or *Chilmanar*, in *Perſia*, the remains of the pillars ſerve them to build on, "every pillar having a neſt of them ||." They are common at *Aleppo* §; and in plenty at *Seville* ** in *Spain*. Thought to

* The bill and legs are ſometimes brown. *Salerne*.—Such a variety I recollect to have ſeen in the collection of that well-informed naturaliſt, *Marmaduke Tunſtall*, Eſq; whoſe liberal communications on Ornithology I beg leave to acknowledge.

† Two inſtances only are on record: *Willughby* mentions one being ſhot in *Norfolk*; and *Albin* a ſecond in *Middleſex*.

‡ *Ives's Voy.* p. 299, 307. || *Fryer's Trav.* p. 251. § *Ruſſel Alep.* p. 69.

** In the winter ſeaſon *Storks* are very numerous in *Seville*; almoſt every tower in

to have two broods in a year; the firſt towards the north, the latter one in the warmer places. Are ſeen in vaſt flocks during their migrations. *Shaw* ſaw three flights of them leaving *Egypt*, paſſing over mount *Carmel*, towards the north-eaſt, in the middle of *April*, each of them half a mile in breadth, and they were three hours paſſing over *. Said to remain the whole year in *Japan* †, and, if I miſtake not *Haſſelquiſt* ‡, at *Alexandria* likewiſe.

The *female* makes a large neſt, compoſed of ſticks; and lays from two to four eggs, which are of a dirty yellowiſh white, the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, but a trifle longer. The young are hatched in a month, and at firſt are brown: the *male* and *female* ſaid to watch them by turns, till they are fit to take care of themſelves. The *Stork* ſleeps on one leg, and ſnaps with its bill in a ſingular manner ‖. The food conſiſts of *frogs*, *ſnakes*, and other reptiles: hence the veneration of all ſects for this uſeful bird, which frees them from theſe peſts; added to the fleſh being

in the city is peopled with them, and they return annually to the ſame neſts. They deſtroy all the vermin on the tops of the houſes, and peck up a great number of ſnakes; ſo that they are welcome gueſts to the inhabitants, and looked upon with particular veneration.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 308.

* *Trav.* p. 428.—Some perſons have ſuppoſed this to be the *Ibis* of the antients, with full as good reaſon as any other bird. It is certain that the *Egyptians* embalmed the bodies of birds; and it is as certain that birds of the *Stork* kind make a part of them. That in *Edw.* pl. 105, ſeems to be that of the *Ibis* or *Curlew* genus.—Compare *Pococke Trav.* i. pl. 64. G.

† *Kæmpfer.* ‡ *Voy.* p. 9.

‖ In doing this the head is turned backwards, the upper part of the bill placed on the rump, and the under, ſet into the quickeſt motion, made to act on the other.—*Ives's Voy.* p. 307.

no temptation as a food, as it is allowed on all hands to be unſavoury.

10. AMERICAN ST.

La Cigogne d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 369. 3.
Le Maguari, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 275.
Ciconia Americana, American Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 287.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill nine inches long; the baſe half of a yellowiſh green, the reſt of a blueiſh aſh-colour: irides ſilver-coloured; orbits red; and between the bill and eyes a bare ſkin of the ſame colour: the plumage in general is white: the feathers on the lower part of the neck before, long and looſe: the tail is white; but the feathers above it are black: the greater ſcapulars, greater coverts, and quills, are alſo black; and thoſe neareſt the body as long as the quills: the legs, and bare part of the thighs, are red: claws broad and flat.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in the warmer parts of *America*, eſpecially *Braſil*, and is accounted good food: is ſaid to ſnap with the bill, like the *common Stork*.

11. BLACK ST.

Ardea nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* 163.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 124.—*Brun.* N° 157.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 171.
La Cicogne brune, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 362. pl. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 399.
———— noire, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 271.
Black Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 286. pl. 52.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 82.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 456.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall Turkey: length two feet nine inches. Bill five inches and a half long, of a greeniſh grey, with a whitiſh tip: the top of the head is brown, gloſſed with violet

and green: throat and neck brown, dotted with white, but the lower part of the neck is gloſſed with violet, and dotted with grey brown*: back, wing coverts, and ſcapulars, violet brown, gloſſed with green: rump plain brown: from the breaſt to the vent white: quills brown, gloſſed with green and violet; thoſe neareſt the body, narrow, and as long as the greater when the wing is cloſed: tail rounded in ſhape: legs of a dull red: claws broad and flat.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits many parts of *Europe*; but is leſs common than the *white*, and like that migrates ſouth in autumn. It is not familiar with man; but retires to the thick foreſts and marſhes, at a diſtance from habitations, in order to breed, being a ſolitary bird. Is pretty common in *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Pruſſia*, and *Switzerland*; and migrates much farther north than the white ſpecies. In the more temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria* not uncommon; and is plentiful all along the *Don*. It perches on trees, and makes the neſt on them in the depths of foreſts. From its being leſs common, we hear of it among authors ſeldomer than the former: it is however ranked by authors among thoſe frequenting the *Caſpian Sea* †; and by *Ruſſel* as a bird of *Aleppo*. Like the *White Stork*, it feeds on reptiles and fiſh: the fleſh is ſaid to be no better taſted.

* This is not conſtant; ſome birds have no ſpot. *Briſſon.*

† See *Georgi.—Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 77.

12. COLLARED H.

Le Heron noir à collier, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 440.
Ardeæ congener, *Raii Syn.* p. 102. 19.
The bird akin to the Heron, *Will. Orn.* p. 282. pl. 50.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Curlew*. Bill ſhort *, yellow; marked at the end and in the middle with a black ſpot: plumage black, except a ring of white round the neck: legs black.

PLACE. Found about *Bologna* in *Italy*.

13. + NIGHT H. MALE.

Ardea nyctícorax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 9.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 116.
Le Bihoreau, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 493. 45. pl. 39.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 435. pl. 22.—*Pl. Enl.* 758.
Ardea Kwaka, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 452. t. 14.
Leſſer aſh-coloured Heron, or Night Raven, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 279. pl. 49.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 67.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 356.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS elegant ſpecies is in length twenty inches. The bill is ſtout, three inches and three quarters long; black, with the baſe yellowiſh: irides orange: lore, and round the eye, green: the crown of the head is greeniſh black, extending a little way down the back part of the neck, and there ends in a point: from the hind head ſpring three very narrow feathers, near ſix inches in length, of a pure white, with duſky tips: the hind part of the neck, and ſides, are aſh-colour: the upper part of the back dull

* In *Willughby's* plate the bill is curved, not much leſs than in the bird called *Ibis*, in pl. 49. I therefore *ſuſpect* that this bird does not belong to the *Heron* genus.

green:

green: the lower part, rump, wings, and tail, pale aſh-colour: the forehead, and reſt of the body, white: legs yellowiſh green: claws duſky.

Ardea Griſea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 22.
Le Heron gris, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 412. 9.
Femelle du Bihoreau, *Pl. Enl.* 759.

13.
+ NIGHT H.
FEMALE.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill the ſame: lore white: crown of the head brown and gloſſy: the upper parts of the body the ſame, but with a tinge of grey; the hind parts of the neck paleſt, and ſtreaked with darker brown down the ſhaft; and the lower part of the back and rump almoſt grey: over the eye, from the noſtrils, is a whitiſh ſtreak, mixed with brown: the cheeks are of a mixed white and brown colour: the chin is white; but the fore part of the neck is grey, marked with a yellowiſh ſtreak down each ſhaft; the feathers towards the bottom of the neck longer than the others: the reſt of the under parts grey, growing white on the belly and vent: the wings are grey brown, ſtreaked with yellowiſh white; ſome of the greater coverts tipped with white: the quills are cinereous grey; and the eighteen firſt have white tips: tail the ſame colour; all, except the two middle feathers, marked more or leſs with white at the ends: legs grey brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is common both to *Europe* and *America*; but, except in a ſingle inſtance, I do not hear of its having been met with in *England**: it is moſt likely not met with ſo far north as *Sweden*,

* One of theſe, a *male*, is in the *Leverian Muſeum*; which was ſhot, not many miles from *London*, in the month of *May*, 1782.

or

or *Linnæus* would have mentioned it in his *Fauna*. Pretty common in *Ruſſia*, particularly on the river *Don*, where it builds on trees: is met with alſo at *Aſtrachan* during ſummer *: formerly in plenty at *Sevenhuys*, near *Leyden*, along with the *Spoon-bills* and other birds †; but the wood that grew there is now no more ‡. It migrates, like many of the ſpecies, being found at *Aleppo*; and I have often ſeen figures of it in *Chineſe* drawings ‖. In *America* it is met with at *New York* and *Rhode Iſland*, and probably common to other parts of that continent. It is ſaid to make the neſt in the alders, and to lay three or four white eggs; but ſometimes builds among the rocks. The food conſiſts of *frogs*, *reptiles*, and *fiſh*; and is ſaid not to be palatable food.

The *Germans* call it *Nachtrab*, or *Night Raven*, from its uncouth, rough voice, like a perſon ſtraining to vomit §. By the *Ruſſians* it is called *Kwaka*, from its cry.

14. + JAMAICA NIGHT H.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot eleven inches. Bill four inches long, and duſky; the upper mandible bends a trifle downwards at the point; the colour duſky; the ridge of the upper part blackiſh: the irides pale ſtraw-colour: between the eye, and round it, bare and greeniſh: the head is ſomewhat creſted; the crown dark brown; each feather is ſtreaked down the middle with ferruginous: neck the ſame, but the colours duller and paler: chin and throat white: neck feathers pretty looſe: the

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 146. † *Willughby.* ‡ *Brit. Zool.*

‖ I met with a ſpecimen of the female, at Sir *Joſeph Banks's*, which came from *China*; but in this every feather of the wings was tipped with white, and the ſpots were more diſtinct than in the *European* ſpecies.—Said alſo by *Pernetty* to have been met with in *Falkland's Iſles*. See *Voy. aux Malouin.* vol. ii. p. 26.

§ *Willughby.*

upper

upper part of the back darker than the reſt; the reſt of the back, and ſcapulars, yellowiſh brown; ſome of the laſt tipped with white: wing coverts like the back; but the lower order of them much paler, giving the appearance of a broad bar: all the coverts white down the ſhaft, which ſpreads out to the tip, and forms a longiſh triangular ſpot: quills the colour of the leſſer coverts: the primaries and baſtard wing tipped with white; the ſecondaries plain: breaſt and belly white, ſtreaked with obſcure pale brown: vent white: legs brown.

PLACE. This bird I received from *Jamaica*, where it goes by the name of *Clucking Hen**: it frequents woods, contrary to the generality of the genus, which haunt moraſſes: is a ſcarce bird, and very ſhy. Has a great affinity to the *female Night Heron*, but is larger.

15. CALEDONIAN NIGHT H.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-two inches. Bill ſtrait, ſhaped like that of the *Night Heron*, and black: between the eye and bill bare, and green: irides yellow: from the nape behind ſpring three long feathers, as in the abovementioned bird: the crown of the head is black: over the eye, between that and the creſt, a ſtreak of white: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, inclining to brown; neck the paleſt; the feathers of it looſe on the fore part: breaſt, belly, and under parts, white: legs yellow: claws duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Caledonia* †.

* *Dampier* obſerves, that there are many *clocking Hens* in the *Bay of Campeachy*, and elſewhere in the *Weſt Indies*, which make a noiſe like our brood Hens, when they have chickens; but does not determine the ſpecies.

† See *Cook*'s *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 111. pl. 50.—I do not find it there deſcribed, but Dr. *Forſter* was ſo obliging as to ſupply that defect.

Le

16. CAYENNE NIGHT H.

Le Bihoreau de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 439.—*Pl. Enl.* 899.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is as big as the *European* ſpecies, but more ſlender, and the legs longer: length twenty-one inches. The bill black: the lore pale green: the crown of the head white; and a ſtreak of white from the noſtrils paſſes beneath the eye, towards the hind head; the reſt of the head is black, which ends in a point on the back part of the neck: from the back part of the head ſprings a creſt, compoſed of ſix long feathers of unequal lengths; half of them white, the reſt black: the general colour of the reſt of the plumage a blueiſh aſh-colour, but darkeſt on the back and wings, which are marked with a blackiſh ſtreak down the middle of each ſhaft: the quills are black: it is high mounted on its legs; and the thighs are bare a great way up: the colour of the bare part and legs is yellowiſh.

PLACE. This is found at *Cayenne*.

17. ✦ BITTERN.

Ardea ſtellaris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 21.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 125.—*Brun.* N° 155.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* pl. 148.—*Friſch.* pl. 205.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 171.

Le Butor, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 444. 24. pl. 37. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 411. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 789.

Bittour, or Bittern, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. A. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 282. pl. 50. 52.—*Albin*, i. pl. 68.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 174.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 357. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is an elegant ſpecies, and is ſomewhat leſs than the *Heron:* length two feet ſix inches. The bill brown, beneath inclining to green: irides yellow: the head feathers are long; and

and thoſe of the neck looſe and waving: the crown of the head black; the lower jaw on each ſide duſky: the plumage in general is beautifully variegated; the ground a ferruginous yellow, paleſt beneath, marked with numerous bars, ſtreaks, and zigzag lines of black: the legs are pale green; claws long and ſlender; and the inner edge on the middle claw ſerrated.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs, darker coloured, and the feathers on the head and neck leſs flowing than in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a common bird in our iſlands, and we believe in moſt of the temperate parts of the continent: in ſome of the colder migratory*; with us it remains the whole year. Frequents marſhy places, and eſpecially where reeds grow, among which it makes the neſt, in *April*, which is chiefly compoſed of a bed of ruſhes, &c. The *female* lays four or five eggs, of a pale greeniſh aſh-colour; the young are hatched in twenty-five days. It is an indolent bird, ſtirring very little in the day, unleſs diſturbed; though, if once rouſed, is not difficult to ſhoot, as it flies heavily. In the evening, after ſun-ſet, is ſeen to ſoar aloft in a ſpiral aſcent, till quite out of ſight, and this chiefly in autumn, making a ſingular kind of noiſe: it has alſo another noiſe, like that of a *bellowing Bull*, beginning in *February*, and ceaſing after breeding-time; but this is done while on the ground. If attacked by dogs or men, defends itſelf well; and is ſaid to ſtrike at the eyes of the enemy. The food is frogs, mice, and other reptiles, which it ſwallows whole, as well as fiſh; as I well remember to have found two middle-ſized trouts in the ſtomach of one, perfectly whole. It is reckoned pretty good eating.

* For inſtance *Sweden.—Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 588.

17. VAR. A.

Le Butor de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 449. 25.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 430.
Bittern from Hudſon's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 136.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 410.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſmaller than the *common Bittern*, and is two feet three inches in length: it is very like that in all reſpects; but the ground colour is darker, more inclined to brown, and the bill longer than in our ſpecies.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and appears a mere variety of ours. It appears at *Severn River* the beginning of *June*, and makes the neſt in the ſwamps, laying four cinereous green eggs. The neſt is compoſed of water plants, placed on ſome dry ſpot among the long graſs. The young are at firſt black. Departs in *October*. Said to be delicate eating. The natives call it *Mokohoſue*.

18. GREATER B.

Le grand Butor, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 455. 28.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. 422.
Greater ſpeckled, or red Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 283.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is conſiderably bigger than the *common Bittern:* length three feet nine inches. Bill eight inches long, and yellowiſh: irides yellow: lore, and ſpace round the eye, naked and yellow: feathers of the head black, and pretty long: the upper part of the neck and body, wings and tail, cinereous brown: ſides of the neck rufous, marked with a ſtreak of black: throat and fore part of the neck white, daſhed with black, and rufous-white ſtreaks: feathers on the breaſt long and pendent: the colour of the under parts of the body rufous: ſcapulars the ſame, and very narrow: thighs white: legs brown.

Found

Found in the marſhes of *Italy*, and in ſome parts known by the name of *Ruffey**. Said alſo to inhabit *Aſtrachan* during the ſummer ſeaſon†. PLACE.

Ardea botaurus major, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 482. N° 22. t. 24. *(Gmelin.)* 18. VAR. A.

LENGTH four feet ſix inches. Bill yellow: eye-lids naked, of a yellowiſh blue: irides ſaffron-colour: head black, and creſted: temples yellow, partly dotted with black: head beneath white: neck cheſnut, marked with three narrow longitudinal bands of black; the lower part cheſnut, ſpotted with black, and black and white: back of a deep aſh-colour; the feathers on the loweſt part long, broad, and red; the longeſt white at the ends: rump grey brown: under parts of the body black and red mixed: wing coverts cinereous; ſome of the feathers tipped with yellowiſh: edge of the wing ferruginous: quills and tail black: thighs cheſnut: legs reddiſh brown: claws pale brown; middle one ſerrated within. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies, if diſtinct from the laſt-deſcribed, is found at *Aſtrachan* in *May*, migrating from the ſouth. It lays three ſmooth plain green eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a Hen; and is found in the marſhes, where the other *Herons* reſort. PLACE.

* *Aldrov. Av.* iii. p. 408.—This author ſuſpects it to be a mixed breed between the common *Heron* and *Bittern*.

† *Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 146.

19. RUFOUS B.

Le Butor roux, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 458. 29.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 425.
Ardeæ ſtellaris tertium genus Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 12.
Aldrovandus's 3d ſort of Speckled Heron, *Will. Orn.* p. 283.
Quoimeau, *Salerne Orn.* p. 315.

DESCRIPTION. A TRIFLE bigger than the *Swabian Bittern*. Bill blackiſh, horn-coloured beneath: irides yellow: crown of the head black; the reſt of the head, throat, and neck, ferruginous: back, ſcapulars, and rump, blackiſh: from the breaſt to the vent pale rufous: wing coverts ferruginous and white, mixed: greater quills blackiſh, the leſſer ones ferruginous: tail blackiſh: legs brown.

PLACE. This is ſaid to inhabit the neighbourhood of *Bologna*. *Salerne* thinks it may probably prove the bird called *Quoimeau*, which is not unfrequent about *Sologne* in *France*. This deſcription was from a young bird; and, if ſo, it is ſcarcely clear whether it was a diſtinct ſpecies or not.

20. SWABIAN B.

Le petit Butor, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 452. 26.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 423.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much leſs than the *common Bittern*. The irides whitiſh: bare ſpace between the bill and eye yellow: the head, and upper part of the neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, rump, and tail coverts, are rufous, ſtriated with brown: the back is much the ſame; but the ſtriæ are broader, and more numerous: throat and fore part of the neck white: upper part of the thighs browniſh white: quills pale brown, croſſed with bars of deeper brown: tail whitiſh: legs pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the banks of the *Danube*.

Le

Le Butor rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 454. 27.
——— brun rayé, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 424.

21.
RAYED B.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill brown, yellowiſh beneath: lore naked and yellow: all the upper parts of the body, the belly, and vent, croſſed with lines of brown, black, and pale rufous, mixed irregularly, ſo as at a diſtance to appear wholly brown: the fore part of the neck and breaſt are whitiſh: legs and claws grey. DESCRIPTION.

Found on the banks of the *Danube*, with the laſt. PLACE.

Le petit Butor de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 430.—*Pl. Enl.* 763.

22.
ZIGZAG B.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill brown; under mandible pale: lore blueiſh: the whole plumage is of a yellowiſh or rufous grey, croſſed with narrow ſtreaks of black brown; theſe are pretty regular on the back, but elſewhere undulated, and in a zigzag manner: the top of the head is black, and the feathers on the neck exceeding full, ſo as to appear nearly of the ſame ſize as the body: the fore part of the neck is paleſt, and has fewer brown markings than the upper part: and the belly and thighs have only a few irregular zigzags: the legs are yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This is a moſt beautiful ſpecies, and is found at *Cayenne*. PLACE.

23. BRASILIAN B.

Ardea Brafilienfis, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 239. 23.
Le Heron du Brefil, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 441. 23.
L'Onoré de Bois, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 433.
Soco, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 284. pl. 51.
Brafilian Bittern, *Brown's Ill.* p. 88. pl. 34.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxxiv. p. 209. pl. in do.
Clucking Hen, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. p^t 1. p. 75?

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet eight inches. Bill black: irides yellow: the head and neck are brown, marked with ſmall black ſpots: throat and fore part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal black and brown ſpots: the upper and under parts of the body, and leſſer wing coverts, are blackiſh, ſpotted all over with yellow; but the greater coverts are plain: the quills and tail are blackiſh: the legs brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in various parts of *South America*. A different deſcription is given of this bird in the *Gent. Mag.* *; which obſerves, that it is a quarter leſs than in the *common Heron*. The bill reddiſh yellow: head and upper part of the body deep orange red, finely barred with black: chin whitiſh red: fore part of the neck pale red, with oblong black ſpots; the feathers long and looſe: belly white, ſpotted with yellow: thighs barred with duſky: quills black, tipped with white: rump and tail coverts daſhed with white, black, and yellow narrow lines: tail black, croſſed with a few white lines, and tipped with the ſame: legs dull ruſt-colour.

A ſecond differed in ſome reſpects. The long neck feathers were white on their lower parts: breaſt and ſides white, marked

* The deſcription likewiſe in *Brown's Ill.* differs not materially from this.

with regular rows of large black ſpots: middle of the belly white: quills like the other, and beſides ſpotted on the exterior web with white: legs pale brown.

The above were probably *male* and *female*, and inhabit the lakes and rivers of the hot parts of *North America* and new-ceded iſles of the *Weſt Indies*. Feed on fiſh, yet are reckoned good eating, eſpecially the young birds. The fowlers watch in the ſedges, and ſhoot them.

L'Onoré, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 431.—*Pl. Enl.* 790.
Heron Tigré, *Fermin Surin.* ii. p. 151.
Lev. Muſ.

24. + TIGER BITTERN.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about two feet ſix inches in length. The bill is greeniſh: irides yellowiſh: the top of the head black: the throat and ſides of the neck pale rufous, marked with regular ſpots of black; and the neck feathers very long: the reſt of the plumage deep rufous, marked with black, like the ſkin of a tiger: the chin is white: the under parts much as the upper, but the ground yellowiſh white: vent plain white: the tail black, barred with four narrow bars of white: legs green.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, *Surinam*, and other parts of *South America*, and does not appear to be a very rare ſpecies, as I have met with ſeveral. It lays ſeven or eight rounded whitiſh eggs, ſpotted with green; making the neſt on the ground. It hides itſelf in the reeds, like our *European Bittern*, and frequents the ſame kind of places. It is a moſt beautiful ſpecies. It ſeems much allied to the laſt.

L'Onoré

25. LINEATED B.

L'Onoré rayé, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 432.—*Pl. Enl.* 860.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is rather larger than the laſt: in length two feet ſix inches. The bill and lore are both blue; the laſt bare the whole breadth of the baſe of the mandibles: the upper parts of the head and neck are bright rufous, croſſed with numerous brown lines: down the fore part paſſes a ſtreak of white, beginning at the chin; this is bounded half way by daſhes of brown, and the lower half mixed along with the white itſelf: the upper parts of the body are croſſed with fine waved lines of rufous, pale yellow, and brown: the under parts of the body dirty white: quills and tail black: legs yellow.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This frequents the banks of the rivers at *Cayenne*, with the laſt: moſtly found ſingle. Like our ſpecies, when one is ſhot it makes great defence, throwing out the neck ſuddenly, when it can ſtrike at the enemy with advantage, eſpecially at the eyes. One of theſe kept tame, was of ſingular uſe in deſtroying rats, watching them with all the attention of the houſe cat, and even with better ſucceſs.

26. YELLOW B.

Le Butor du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 460. 30.
——— jaune du Breſil, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 429.
Ardea bras. roſtro ſerrato, cinereæ ſimilis, *Raii Syn.* p. 101. 16.
Braſilian Bittern, with a ſerrated bill, *Will. Orn.* p. 285.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Duck:* length two feet three inches. Bill four inches and a half long, ſerrated next the point; brown, with a pale green baſe: irides golden: the head and hind part of the neck are pale yellow, ſtreaked with black: back brown, with yellowiſh ſtreaks:

ſtreaks: throat white: the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, are white, waved with brown; the laſt edged with yellow: quills black and green mixed, tipped with white: the tail like the quills, but croſſed with white lines: the legs of a dark grey.

Inhabits *Braſil*, and is accounted good eating. PLACE.

27. LITTLE B. MALE.

Ardea minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 240. 26. β.—*Kram. El.* p. 348.—*Friſch.* pl. 206. 207.

Le Blongios, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 498. 46.

Blongios de Suiſſe, *Pl. Enl.* 323.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 395.

Boo-onk, or Long-neck, *Shaw Trav.* pl. in p. 255.—*Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 71. pl. 10.—*Edw.* p. 275.

Little Bittern, *Br. Zool.* App. p. 663. pl. 8.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 359. *Lev. Muſ.*

THE ſize of this bird ſcarce exceeds that of a *Thruſh:* length fifteen inches. The bill is of a greeniſh yellow; the upper mandible black at the tip; the edges jagged: the top of the head, the back, and tail, dull green: the neck very long; the fore part of it, breaſt, and thighs, buff-colour *: belly and vent white: the hind part of the neck bare of feathers, but covered by thoſe growing on the ſides of it: at the ſetting-on of the wing is a large cheſnut ſpot: the leſſer wing coverts yellowiſh buff; the greater whitiſh: the web of that next the back half buff, half black: quills black: legs duſky: thighs feathered to the knees: middle claw ſerrated. DESCRIPTION.

* In the *Pl. Enl.* and *Briſſon's* deſcription and figure, the upper part of the belly is ſpotted with black.

LITTLE B. FEMALE.

Ardea minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 240. 26.
Le Blongios tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 497. 47.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 395.
Little Brown Bittern, *Edw.* pl. 275.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the former. The crown blackiſh green: the feathers on the upper part of the body brown, margined with pale rufous; beneath, the ſame, but paler, and the feathers more deeply margined with rufous: forehead edged with cheſnut: the feathers on the fore part of the neck long, as in the other: belly white: tail blackiſh green, margined with fulvous at the ends: legs greeniſh.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This and the former are by moſt authors conſidered as the ſame ſpecies, of which the laſt is ſuppoſed to be the *female*. They have been found frequently in *Switzerland*, and met with alſo in *Arabia*, but ſcarce in other parts. We learn in the *Britiſh Zoology*, that the *male* has been once ſhot, perched on one of the trees of the public walks in *Shrewſbury*; and another killed in 1773, near *Chriſtchurch* in *Hampſhire*, now in the *Muſeum* of Mr. *Tunſtall*. In *France* they are likewiſe rare, only now and then one being met with by accident. We are told that they are common on the river *Coic*, near *Aleppo*; and that they are obſerved frequently to ſtand with the neck ſtretched ſtrait upwards *.

28.
+ MINUTE B. DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Thruſh* in the body: length eleven inches and a half. Bill two inches long, greeniſh, with a pale point: irides ſtraw-

* *Shaw.*

colour:

colour: crown of the head dark rufous cheſnut: ſides of the neck rufous; the feathers pretty long, and meeting behind, where it is nearly bare: chin and fore part of the neck white, with a ſeries of feathers on each ſide the white, of a pale ferruginous colour; each feather marked with a blackiſh line down the ſhaft: on the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and looſe; ſome of them nearly white, and hang over the breaſt, which is browniſh black, this colour paſſing upwards on each ſide as a creſcent to the back; but the feathers on each ſide have whitiſh margins: the back is rufous cheſnut, with pale yellow margins: the firſt and third order of wing coverts like the back, but plain; the middle ones ferruginous, with a duſky line down each ſhaft: quills black; ſome of the inner prime ones marked with cheſnut at the tips; ſecondaries the ſame, with ſome few of them wholly cheſnut: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail black: legs green, bare for three quarters of an inch above the knee.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is a rare bird. PLACE.

Le petit Butor du Senegal, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 426.
Petit Heron roux du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 315.

29.
SENEGAL B.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill rufous brown, yellow beneath: upper part of the head, neck, and back, rufous: fore part of the neck the ſame, but very pale, and each feather marked with a black ſtreak down the ſhaft; but the looſe feathers which hang over the breaſt are plain, and darker than the reſt: down the middle of the wing, from the ſhoulder, reddiſh; the reſt of the wing, without and within, white; but ſome of the inner quills are DESCRIPTION.

the ſame colour as the back: the under parts of the body and tail are white: the legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*.

30.
+ GREEN H.

Ardea virescens, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 238. 20.
Le Crabier verd, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 486. 43. pl. 38. fig. 1. (male).
——————— tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 490. 44. pl. 38. fig. 2. (female).
Le Crabier verd, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 404. (male).
——————— tacheté, *Id.* p. 405.—*Pl. Enl.* 912. (female).
Small Bittern, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 80.
Green Heron, *Arct. Zool.* N° 349.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl:* length eighteen inches. The bill is greeniſh brown; the under mandible yellowiſh next the baſe; between that and the eye bare and yellow: irides yellow: the crown of the head of a blackiſh gold green, mixed with a gloſs of copper in ſome lights, and the feathers elongated, forming a handſome creſt: neck ferruginous bay: chin and throat white: the reſt of the neck before ſtreaked with white: in the direction of the under jaw, beneath it, a ferruginous ſtreak: back, tail, and wings, duſky brown, with a tinge of lead-colour: the leſſer wing coverts and prime quills the colour of the back, edged with buff-colour: the middle and larger wing coverts gloſſy dark green, with ferruginous edges: the breaſt and belly duſky: the feathers on the lower part of the neck are narrow, and fall over the breaſt; thoſe of the back the ſame, covering the rump: the legs greeniſh.

FEMALE. The *female* has the crown duſky; the feathers of it ſcarcely elongated: feathers of the neck pale brown, ſtreaked with white: back and ſcapulars brown; the laſt marked with white

juſt at the tip: all the wing coverts have a triangular white ſpot at the tip: the laſt row of wing coverts are tipped like the others, and margined with the ſame: ſecondary quills duſky green, with pale edges; the greater brown, gloſſed with green, and tipped with white: the under parts of the body pale aſh-colour: bill and legs as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *New York*, and other parts of *North America*; as alſo *Jamaica*, and other *Weſt India Iſlands*. I have received theſe from both places, and obſerve that the *Jamaica* one is higheſt coloured. Suppoſed to breed in *Carolina*, as they are found there only in ſummer. It feeds on ſmall *fiſh*, *frogs*, and *crabs*. Sits with the head drawn in between the ſhoulders for a long time together, on a branch of a tree hanging over the water; from whence it may poſſibly dart on a fiſh, in the ſame manner as the *belted Kingfiſher* *; which likewiſe is known by the name of *Crab-catcher* in *Jamaica*.

Le Crabier gris à tête & queue vertes, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 408.
Crabier de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 908.

30.
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: the crown of the head creſted, and coloured as in that bird: general colour of the plumage pale ſlate-colour: fore part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal ferruginous ſtreaks: chin pure white: wing coverts blackiſh green, margined with rufous: tail ſhort, of the ſame colour as the creſt: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Found at *Cayenne*. This is moſt certainly a mere variety of the laſt, if not of a different ſex.

* Vol. i. p. 637. 27. A.

Le

30. VAR. B.

Le Butor tacheté d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 464. 32.
L'Etoilé, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 428.
A ſmall Bittern, *Raii Syn.* p. 189. 4.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 315. 5. pl. 263. fig. 2.
Crab-catcher, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.
Brown Bittern, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 78.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty inches. Bill greeniſh black, beneath pale green: lore naked, and of the ſame colour: irides gold-colour: general colour of the plumage brown; paleſt beneath: wings ſpotted with white: tail of a blueiſh aſh-colour: legs greeniſh yellow.

PLACE. This inhabits *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America*. We believe it to be a mere variety of the firſt-deſcribed, and a *female* of the *Green*; having received all of them from *Jamaica* and *North America*. They certainly differ, as *Briſſon* has deſcribed them; but by compariſon no one can fail of being of the opinion here advanced.

31. SPOTTED H.

Le Butor tacheté, ou le Pouacre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 462. 31.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 427.
Der Schwartze reiger, *Friſch.* ii. pl. 9.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Crow:* length eighteen inches and a quarter. Bill brown; beneath greeniſh yellow: lore naked, greeniſh: general colour brown, paleſt beneath: the upper parts ſpotted with white, except the lower part of the back, which is plain: quills deep brown, marked with white at the tips: tail plain brown: legs greeniſh brown.

PLACE. This frequents the marſhes; feeds on *frogs* and *fiſh*.

Le Pouacre de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 939.
Gardenian Heron, *Arct. Zool.* N° 355?
Lev. Muſ.

32. GARDENIAN H.

THIS is much like the laſt, and of the ſame ſize: length twenty-two inches. Bill ſtrong, duſky: it differs in having the ground of the plumage more inclined to black on the back: the fore parts whitiſh, daſhed with brown.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, and has alſo been ſent from *South Carolina*. PLACE.

Le Heron cendré d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 406. 6.
Le Crabier cendré, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 401.

33. CINEREOUS H.

A TRIFLE bigger than the laſt. Bill two inches and a half long, blue with a black tip: bare ſpace between the bill and eye blue: the head, and all the upper parts, are pale aſh-colour: the wing coverts mixed with black: the under parts of the body are white: quills part black, part white: legs blueiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *America*. PLACE.

Le Crabier noir, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 394.
Crabier de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. Enl.* 926.

34. NEW GUINEA H.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill brown: between that and the eye bare and greeniſh: irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage black. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies is found at *New Guinea*. PLACE.

Le

35. PHILIPPINE H.

Le Crabier des Philippines, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 474. 38. pl. 37. fig. 2.
Le petit Crabier, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 395.—*Pl. Enl.* 898.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE ſmall: length eleven inches. Bill greeniſh yellow: between that and the eye bare, green: the top of the head, and all the upper parts of the neck, rufous brown, moſt inclining to brown on the head: the back is croſſed with tranſverſe rufous and brown lines: the wings black, edged with rufous white: quills and tail black: the fore part of the neck dirty rufous white: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles.*

36. SQUAIOTTA H.

Le Crabier, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 466. 33.
——— Caiot, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 389.
Squaiotta, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 281. pl. 50.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH about eighteen inches. The bill three inches and three quarters, yellow, with a black tip: between the bill and eye, bare and yellow: it has a tuft on the head conſiſting of thirty feathers, the middle one white, the outer ones black: beſides theſe, the general colour of the plumage is a fine cheſnut: the ſcapulars are long and narrow, and white at the baſe: legs green.

PLACE. Inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Squaiotta.*

Le

Le Crabier marron, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 468. 34. 37.
——— roux, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 390. CHESNUT H.

SIZE of a *Crow*. The bill four inches in length, and brown: irides pale yellow: the head and upper parts are chefnut: the under parts of a dirty white: there is alfo a ftreak of pure white down all the fore part of the neck and breaft, quite to the belly: the wing-coverts incline to blue: the quills black: tail chefnut*: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

This is met with in *Silefia*; builds in high trees, and feeds on fifh, infects, &c. PLACE.

Le Crabier roux, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 469. 35. 38.
——————— marron, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 390. RED-LEGGED H.
Ardea hæmatopus, feu Cirris, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 281. pl. 50.

SIZE of the *Green Heron*. Neck fhort: bill blue and green, with a black tip: irides yellow, incircled with red: head crefted; the colour yellow and black: throat, neck, and whole body, faffron-colour, inclining to chefnut, paleft above: tail very fhort: legs of a deep red, like thofe of a Pigeon: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Italy*, chiefly about *Bologna*. PLACE.

* This colour fhould more properly be termed *rufous*, as *Schwencfeld*, who firft mentioned it, calls it *ardea rubra*.—*Hift. des Oif.*

38. VAR. A.

Le Crabier roux tacheté, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 471.

DESCRIPTION. LIKE the laſt, except the neck, which is ſpotted with black on the ſides; and the legs yellowiſh inſtead of red.

This is a mere variety of the laſt, if not a young bird.

39. SQUACCO H.

Ardea comata, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 715. N° 31.
Le Crabier jaune, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 472. 37.
Le Guacco, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 392.
Crabier de Mahon, *Ibid.* p. 393.—*Pl. Enl.* 348.
Sguacco, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 381. 8. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *blue Heron*. Bill of a livid red, with a brown tip: lore greeniſh: irides yellow: crown of the head much creſted, ſix of the feathers hanging quite down to the back; theſe are narrow, white margined with black: the neck and breaſt pale ferruginous; the feathers on the firſt very long and looſe: back ferruginous, inclining to violet, and furniſhed with long narrow feathers, which reach beyond the wings when cloſed, and fall over them: wings, rump, tail, belly, and vent, white; the tail pretty long: legs ſtout, of a greeniſh yellow; claw of the middle toe ſerrated within.

PLACE. This is an elegant ſpecies, and inhabits the bays of the *Caſpian Sea*, and the ſlow ſtreams of the ſouthern Deſert. It is alſo met with in *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Sguacco*, and is ſaid to be a bold and courageous bird.

Le

Le Crabier de la Cote de Coromandel, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 393.—*Pl. Enl.* 910.

39. VAR. A.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. The bill is yellow: between the bill and eyes bare and grey: the head not creſted: general colour of the plumage white: the upper part of the head, and hind part of the neck, inclining to rufous; as are the long feathers which hang over the breaſt; there is alſo a rufous tinge on the back and wing coverts: the legs are yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. It ſeems to be a variety of the laſt, if not differing in ſex. PLACE.

In the *Br. Muſ.* is one anſwering in moſt reſpects to this, except in having a creſt compoſed of ſeveral long feathers, ſtriped duſky and white, and reaching to the middle of the neck: the feathers of the lower part of the back are narrow and long, and reach beyond the tail: legs brown. I judge this to be a variety of the *male* of the above-deſcribed.

Ardea caſtanea, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 454. 9. t. 15. *(Gmelin.)*
Ardea ralloides, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 121.

40. CASTANEOUS H.

LENGTH one foot ten inches and a half. Bill near three inches long, black, the baſe of it livid: between the bill and eye green: irides ſaffron-colour: creſt reaching to the middle of the neck: throat white: ſides of the head yellowiſh; neck the ſame, inclining to cheſnut: back rufous-cheſnut, covered with long narrow feathers: breaſt, belly, wings, rump, thighs, and tail, white, tinged with yellow in ſome parts: the inner webs of ſome of the quills have a few ſpots of black, and the DESCRIPTION.

tips of the tail feathers are alſo marked with black: legs ſaffron-colour: claws black, and much bent, except the hinder one.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Ruſſia*, about the River *Don*, coming thereto from the *Black Sea*, and *Arabia**; but does not ſtray far inland. It builds in trees. It ſeems a mere variety of the *Sguacco*, if not differing in ſex. *Scopoli* obſerves, that at a certain time of the year it emits an agreeable ſmell.

41. FERRUGINOUS H.

Ardea ferruginea, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 456. t. 16.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half. Bill ſtrait, ſharp; the baſe greeniſh fleſh-colour, the end browniſh; the upper mandible ſomewhat bent at the tip: between that and the eyes, and over them, naked and green: irides ſaffron-colour: feathers of the head, neck, and back, longiſh, black tipped with ferruginous; thoſe on the crown ſomewhat elongated: chin yellowiſh white: wing coverts black brown; the outer ones have ferruginous tips; thoſe neareſt the body varied with rufous and white: quills black: rump, breaſt, and belly variegated with ferruginous, whitiſh, cinereous, and brown; thighs, with rufous and cinereous white: the wings, when cloſed, reach a trifle beyond the tail: legs green.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found about the river *Don*, in the ſummer only; as it is migratory, coming from the *Black Sea*, and departing to it again in autumn. Feeds on fiſh and inſects. Frequently met with along with the laſt ſpecies.

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* i. 164.

Ardea

Ardea pumila, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 502. pl. 14. 1.

42. DWARF H.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches, black, with yellow edges; the lower mandible yellowiſh white, with a duſky baſe: lore and irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, and ſides, white; ſometimes rufous white, with dull cheſnut margins and white tips: throat white; from it a longitudinal ſtripe of the ſame colour paſſes down the fore part of the neck to the breaſt, which with the belly is yellowiſh white: the ſcapulars, leſſer wing coverts, and back, are cheſnut; the other coverts mixed white and pale yellow: the two firſt quills are aſh-colour on the outer webs, the reſt only at the tips, obſcurely ſhaded with rufous and white: rump and tail white: legs duſky: claws blackiſh.

Inhabits the borders of the *Caſpian Sea*.

PLACE.

Br. Muſ.

43. CINNAMON H.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Green Heron*: length to rump * one foot. Bill two inches and a half long, and yellow: general colour of the plumage cinnamon-colour, verging to cheſnut, much paler on the under parts: chin and vent almoſt white: down the middle of the fore part of the neck ſtreaked with brown: on each ſide of the throat, under the jaw, a ſmall patch of white: legs yellow.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

* The tail is wanting.

Le

44. MALACCA H.

Le Crabier blanc et brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 394.
——— de Malac, *Pl. Enl.* 911.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill duſky, with the ſides near the baſe yellow: between the bill and eye, and beyond, bare and grey: the head and neck are ſtreaked brown and white; the whole of the feathers long, narrow, and looſe: the back is brown: wings, under parts of the body, and tail, white: legs yellow.

PLACE. This came from *Malacca*.

45. + BLUE.

Ardea cærulea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 238. 17.
Le Crabier bleu, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 484. 42.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 398.
Black, or blue Gaulding, *Raii Syn.* p. 189. 3.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 315. pl. 263. f. 3.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.
Blue Heron, *Cateſb. Car.* pl. 76.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 351.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE rather leſs than a *Crow*: weight fifteen ounces: length near eighteen inches. Bill three inches; colour blue, yellowiſh beneath: irides yellow: round the eye, and between that and the bill, bare and yellowiſh: the head feathers are ſomewhat creſted, and thoſe of the breaſt elongated: the general colour of the plumage deep blue, inclining to lead-colour: head and neck changeable purple; the back covered with narrow, long, ſilky feathers, hanging near four inches beyond the tail: legs green.

FEMALE. The *female* has the head and neck of a dull purple: chin white, paſſing in a ſtreak half-way down the neck before; the lower part mixed white and black in ſtreaks: the head is ſcarcely creſted: the back lead-coloured; and the long ſilky feathers of it, ſo conſpicuous in the *male*, wholly wanting.

Inhabits

Inhabits *America*. Found in *Carolina* in ſpring: in winter inhabits *Jamaica*, and other iſlands of the *Weſt Indies*. It has alſo been met with at *Otaheite*, and other iſlands of the *South Seas*, where it is much reſpected*. PLACE.

Le Crabier bleu à Cou brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 399.
Heron bleuatre de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 349. 45. VAR. A.

THE length of this bird is nineteen inches. The bill is deep yellow: between the bill and eye bare and reddiſh: head and neck rufous brown: at the hind head ſpring two long feathers, which reach almoſt two-thirds down the neck: the reſt of the body, wings, and tail, deep blue: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

SIZE of the laſt: length eighteen inches. Bill two inches and a half; colour yellow: the bare ſkin between that and the eye the ſame: the irides alſo pale yellow: the head feathers looſe, and ſomewhat elongated at the back part: general colour of the plumage pale blue green: chin and throat white: legs yellow: claws black. 45. VAR. B. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, where the natives call it *Matoòk*. PLACE.

* "So far are the *Otaheitans* from eating all kinds of birds, that they have "a kind of ſuperſtitious regard for *Herons* and *Kingfiſhers*, almoſt like that "which is paid to the *Stork*, the *Robin-red-breaſt*, *Swallow*, and other harmleſs "familiar birds in *England*."—*Forſt. Obſ.* p. 207.—*Parkinſon* talks of a *grey Heron* being ſacred at *Ethooa*, p. 70.

45. VAR. C.

Le Crabier du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 479. 40.
——— chalybé, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 404.
Ardeola braſilienſis Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 101. 18.
A ſmall braſilian Bittern of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 285.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſcarce as big as a *Pigeon:* length ſixteen inches. The bill two inches and a half long, duſky, the under part white: irides, and bare ſkin round the eyes, yellow: the general colour of the plumage is black, with a poliſhed ſteel gloſs, mixed with a little brown on the head, and brown and yellowiſh on the back, with the addition of aſh-colour on the wing coverts: all the under parts are white, variegated with cinereous and pale yellow feathers: the quills are greeniſh, with a white ſpot near the tips: the tail the ſame, but not marked with white: legs yellow.

PLACE. This inhabits *Braſil,* and is a ſtately ſpecies, walking erect: it is by the natives called *Cocoi.*

46. YELLOW-CROWNED H.

Ardea violacea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 238. 16.
Le Crabier de Bahama, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 481. 41.
——— gris-de-fer, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 399.
Ardea cærulea, *Raii Syn.* p. 189. 2.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 314. pl. 264. fig. 5.
Grey-creſted Gaulding, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.
Creſted Bittern, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 79.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 352.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fifteen inches and a half: weight half a pound. The bill near two inches and three quarters long, and black: irides red; the bare ſkin round them green: crown of the head yellow, ending in a creſt, which elongates into four or five white feathers, the longeſt near ſix inches; the reſt of the head is blue black; on each ſide is a white ſtreak from the corner of the mouth,

mouth, tending towards the hind head: the back ſtreaked black and white; and from the lower part are long narrow feathers, which hang over the tail, as in many of the *Heron* genus: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, is of a duſky blue: the quills are blueiſh brown: tail dull blue: legs yellow: claws duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in *Carolina*, in the rainy ſeaſon; but at the *Bahama Iſlands* they breed among the rocks, in the buſhes on the banks: at this laſt place they are called *Crab-catchers*; and are in ſo great plenty, that one may load a boat with the young ones in a few hours; being ſo far from ſhy, that they will ſcarce get out of the way of thoſe who mean to take them. They are accounted pretty good eating.

Le Crabier roux à tête & queue vertes, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 407.
Crabier de la Louiſiane, *Pl. Enl.* 909.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 350.

47.
LOUISIANE H.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſixteen inches. Bill duſky: lore pale yellow: top of the head of a deep green, and lengthened into a creſt at the nape: the reſt of the head and neck rufous; the fore part of it white, marked with long rufous ſpots: the back cinereous, with a tinge of purple, and the feathers long and narrow: the belly rufous brown: wing coverts dull green, with fulvous edges: quills blackiſh, many of them tipped with white: tail blackiſh green: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

48. STRIATED H.

Ardea ſtriata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 19.
Heron of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 171.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common *Heron*. Bill ſtrait, compreſſed, furrowed on the ſides: head ſlightly creſted; crown black: hind part of the neck and back hoary: fore part of the neck ferruginous: wings brown: ſecondaries black at the points.

This is *Bancroft*'s deſcription. *Linnæus* ſays, that the back in his bird is hoary, and ſtriated; and that the ſecondaries are white on the margins, at the tip.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana* and *Surinam:* ſaid alſo to be at *Aſtrachan* * in *March*.

49. WATTLED H. PL. LXXVIII.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Stork:* length five feet ſix inches. Bill red and carunculated for one third next the baſe; the reſt of its length duſky black: round the eye bare and red: irides pale red: top of the head blue grey; the reſt of the head and neck white: under the chin are two appendages like wattles, covered with white feathers, as the reſt of the neck: the back and wings are blue grey: on the back hang ſome long narrow feathers, as in many other Herons: the quills are black, and about even with the tail: breaſt, belly, and under parts, black: legs duſky blue grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Africa*, but is not a common bird. One of them met with tame, in the Company's gardens, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from which a drawing was taken, now in the collection of Sir *J. Banks*.

* *Decouv. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 146.

Ardea

Wattled Heron.

50.
+COMMON H.
MALE.

Ardea major, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 256. 12.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 117.—*Kram. El.* p. 346. N° 4.—*Friſch.* t. 199.
Le Heron hupé, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 396. 2. pl. 35.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 342.—*Pl. Enl.* 755.
Common Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 98. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* 277. pl. 49.
Creſted Heron, *Albin*, i. pl. 67.—*Br. Zool.* N° 173.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 343.

FEMALE.

Ardea cinerea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 256. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* 165.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 117.—*Brun.* p. 156.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Friſch.* t. 198.
Le Heron, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 392. 1. pl. 34.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 342. pl. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 787.
Common Heron, *Albin*, iii. pl. 78.—*Br. Zool.* N° 173. pl. 61.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 343.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS is a beautiful though common ſpecies.

DESCRIPTION.

The *Male* weighs about three pounds and a half: length three feet three inches. Bill ſix inches long, colour duſky, beneath at the baſe yellowiſh: round the eye greeniſh, and bare of feathers; irides yellow: forehead and crown white; ſides of it over the eye black: all the feathers of the crown long, two in particular being eight inches in length; on the whole forming a moſt elegant creſt *: the neck white; the fore part of it marked with a double row of black ſpots: wing coverts blueiſh grey: outer edges of the wing white: baſtard wing, and greater quills, black: middle of the back almoſt bare, covered by the ſcapulars, which are grey and white, of a looſe texture, long and narrow:

* Theſe are uſed as ornaments in the *Eaſt*, and bear a conſiderable price. We believe that this appendage is found only in *males* of a full age, or perhaps very old birds.

the feathers of the lower part of the neck before are alſo of the ſame texture, and hang looſe over the breaſt: on each ſide, under the wing, a bed of black feathers: breaſt and under parts white: legs dirty green: inner edge of the middle claw ſerrated.

FEMALE. The *Female* has little or no creſt: the head grey: feathers over the breaſt ſhort: ſcapulars of not ſo looſe a texture as in the *Male*; but in other things much reſembles that ſex.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is very common in theſe kingdoms; and frequently found, except in breeding-time, diſperſed throughout the marſhy places, and edges of ſtreams, where it may be ſeen motionleſs for hours together, waiting the paſſing of a *fiſh**, which it may ſnap up for food; in this interval the head is crouched between the ſhoulders, and the body frequently reſting on one leg. Beſides *fiſh*, it will eat *frogs*, and at times feed on vegetables. In flying it draws in the head between the ſhoulders, the legs hanging down. In breeding-time unite together in large ſocieties, and build in the higheſt trees†; making a neſt of ſticks, lined with a few ruſhes and wool, or feathers. The eggs are pale greeniſh blue, four or five in number. It may be brought up tame, if taken young, but when old birds are captured, they ſhortly pine away, and will refuſe nouriſhment. Sometimes make the neſt in high cliffs over the ſea.

Heron-hawking was formerly a favourite diverſion, and a pe-

* They are great deſtroyers of *fiſh*. We remember to have ſeen a *fiſh* of ten inches long, taken out of the ſtomach of one. Others are mentioned to have *ſeventeen Carps* at once found within them; and a tame one has been known to eat *fifty* ſmall *Roaches* and *Dace*, one day with another.—*Gent. Recreat.* 8vo. p. 32.

† So many as eighty in one tree.—*Br. Zool.*

nalty of *twenty ſhillings* incurred on taking *the eggs*; but now out of eſteem, as is in a great meaſure their fleſh, though rated at a great price in former times, equal to that of a *Peacock* *.

There is ſcarce a place, either in the old world or in the new, where this bird has not been met with: witneſs the relations of numberleſs voyagers; yet few talk of its migrations. Indeed M. *Ekmarck* † mentions the diſappearing of the *whole* of the *Heron* tribe from *Sweden*, in autumn: and this ſpecies is ſaid only to be ſeen in *New York* from *May* till *October* ‡.

Ardea Herodias, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 237. 15.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 118. 51. GREAT H.
Le Heron hupé de Virginie, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 416. 10.
Le grand Heron d'Amerique, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 385.
Largeſt creſted Heron, *Cateſb. Car.* App. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 341.

THIS is a very large ſpecies: length more than five feet. Bill full eight inches long; colour of it brown, inclining to yellow on the ſides: the head is creſted; ſome of the feathers which compoſe it are five inches in length: between the bill and eye bare, of a pale yellow: the neck and breaſt are rufous; the fore part of them ſpotted with brown: all the upper parts of the body, belly, tail, and legs, brown: quills black §. DESCRIPTION.

* "At PRINCIPAL Feaſts.—Item, it is thought in likewyze that HEARONSEWYS be bought for my *Lordes own mees*; ſo that they be at xii^{d} a pece."—We likewiſe here ſee the value, by the compariſon: a *Gooſe* ſelling for 3 *d.* or 4 *d.* at moſt: *Partridges* 2 *d.* apiece: *Woodcocks* 1 *d.* or 1½ *d.*: *Snipes* three for a penny: alſo that the *Herons*, *Bytters*, *Pacocks*, *Feſaunts*, and *Curlews*, were all of equal value.—*North Houſ. Book*, p. 104.

† *Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 588. ‡ *Arct. Zool.*

§ *Scopoli* ſays, that the tail is black, and the vent rufous. Perhaps his bird is a ſlight variety?—*Linnæus* adds, that the thighs are *rufous*.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*, frequenting the lakes and rivers: feeds on *lizards*, *frogs*, and *fish*.

52. † RED-SHOULDERED H.

Ardea Hudſonias, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 18.
Le Héron de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 407. 7.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 386.
Aſh-coloured Heron from North America, *Edw.* pl. 135.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 342.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is alſo a large ſpecies, though leſs than the laſt: length three feet three inches. Bill five inches and a half long; the upper mandible black; the under orange: the crown of the head black, and creſted; the longeſt feathers four inches in length: between the bill and eye naked, of a greeniſh yellow: ſides and under part of the head white: neck covered with long ſlender feathers, marked with duſky bars on the hind part, and before with broad white daſhes down the middle of each feather: the back and upper part of the body cinereous brown: wing coverts paleſt: inner edge of the wing reddiſh: breaſt white, marked with long ſpots of black: thighs reddiſh brown: belly and vent white: legs duſky: middle claw pectinated; hind claw very long.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to *Hudſon's Bay*, frequenting the inland lakes of the laſt place in ſummer. By ſome ſuppoſed to be the *female* of the laſt*.

* *Arct. Zool.*

Ruſty-

Ruſty-crowned Heron, *Arct. Zool.* N° 358.
Lev. Muſ.

53. RUSTY-CROWNED H.

SIZE of the *common Bittern.* Head ſmooth, ſlightly creſted: bill ſeven inches long, ſlender, yellow: irides the ſame: forehead duſky: throat white: creſt and back part of the neck deep ferruginous; on the fore part four ſtreaks of black: feathers of the breaſt long and looſe: a dark line paſſes from the breaſt upwards to the back of the neck: back and wing coverts deep ferruginous, marked with a few black ſpots: quills duſky: tail ſhort, lead-coloured: belly and breaſt dirty white, ſtriped with black: legs dirty yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *North America.* PLACE.

Aſh-coloured Heron, *Arct. Zool.* N° 353.

54. ASH-COLOURED H.

LENGTH two feet one inch. Bill ſtrong, black: cheeks and chin whitiſh: neck pale cinereous brown, ſtreaked before with white: back, wings, and tail, cinereous, clouded round each feather with duſky: feathers on the ſides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: belly white: legs yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York:* arrives in *May*; breeds, and leaves the country in *October.* PLACE.

Streaked Heron, *Arct. Zool.* N° 354.
Lev. Muſ.

55. STREAKED H.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches. Bill two inches: crown duſky: cheeks and hind part of the neck ruſty and black: chin, DESCRIPTION.

throat, and fore part of the neck, white; the laſt ſtreaked with black: wing coverts ſtreaked black and pale buff-colour: outer edge of the wing white: quills duſky: legs greeniſh.

Another of theſe, ſuppoſed to differ in ſex, has a white line on each jaw: ſcapulars and greater wing coverts duſky, ſpotted with white at the ends.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America.*

56. REDDISH EGRET.

L'Aigrette rouſſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 378.—*Pl. Enl.* 902.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 348.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet. Bill yellowiſh, with a duſky point: lore and round the eye green: the head and neck are covered with looſe long feathers of a ruſty rufous colour: the long narrow feathers of the back of the ſame colour: the reſt of the body blackiſh grey: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana.*

57. DEMI EGRET.

La Demi-Aigrette, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 378.
Heron bleuatre à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 350.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſcarcely two feet. Bill duſky yellow; between that and the eye bare, and of the ſame colour: the head and neck, as far as the breaſt, and the upper parts, wings, and tail, are deep blue black: the under parts of the body, and thighs, white: the legs yellowiſh: at the hind head hang two long feathers, of the ſame colour with the head: and on the lower part of the back are a few long narrow rufous feathers, which fall over the tail, which is very ſhort.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Cayenne*. I met with one of theſe in a collection from that part: it was two feet in length: bill yellow; tip black: creſt long, and white: head and neck inclining to violet: chin and throat mottled with rufous white: long feathers over the rump grey: legs brown: in other things it anſwered to the above deſcription. PLACE.

58. GREAT EGRET.

La grande Aigrette, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 377.—*Pl. Enl.* 925.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 346.
Guiratinga, *Raii Syn.* p. 101. 17?—*Will. Orn.* p. 285?

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is double the ſize of the *European Egret*, and the head is not creſted as in that ſpecies. The bill is of a dirty yellow; with the top and end duſky: the whole plumage white: the narrow feathers which ſpring from the back are much longer in this bird, and fuller, ſo as to hang beyond the tail: the legs are black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found at *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*; alſo at *St. Domingo* and *Louiſiane*: at the firſt-named place is frequent, among the *iſlets* in the wet *ſavannas*; not on the borders of *ſalt-water* rivers, nor the *ſea*; but only near ſtagnant waters or rivers, where it can ſhelter itſelf among the *reeds*. They do not collect in flocks, and are very ſhy, though not uncommon. *Bougainville** alſo met with *Egrets* in *Falkland Iſlands*, and took them at firſt for *common Herons*. Towards night they made a harſh barking noiſe, not unlike that of the *wolf* which frequents thoſe parts.

* *Voy.* p. 67.—It is moſt likely to prove this, rather than the following, from the ſize.

59. LITTLE EGRET.

Ardea Garzetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 237. 13.—*Kram. El.* p. 346. 3.
L'Aigrette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 431. 16.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 372. pl. 20.—*Pl. Enl.* 901.
Ardea alba minor, ſeu Garzetta, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 280.
Egret, *Br. Zool.* App. pl. 7.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 347.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Fowl:* length near a foot: weight one pound. Bill black: irides pale yellow: the hind head creſted; two of the feathers are five inches in length, and narrow, hanging down behind in an elegant manner: between the bill and eye bare and green: the whole plumage is of a pure white: there are alſo on the back a ſet of long looſe feathers, which cover and hang over the rump: the legs are greeniſh black: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is almoſt a general inhabitant, being found in all the moderate and warm parts of the globe. Once in plenty in theſe realms*, now extinct: at leaſt one being ſhot in *Angleſea* has been thought a rarity †. In many parts of *Europe* and *Aſia* not uncommon. Found in *Africa*, Iſles of *Madagaſcar* and *Bourbon*; alſo in great plenty in *Siam* ‡. On the *American* continent are met with at *New York* and *Long Iſland*, ſome of the *Weſt India Iſlands*, and *Cayenne* §.

* No leſs than one thouſand were in the liſt of the famous feaſt of Archbiſhop *Nevil.—Leland It.*

† *Br. Zool.* App. p. 631.

‡ Seem to be the *Criel Herons* mentioned by *P. Tachard*, which he ſays ſwarm in the trees, ſo as to be taken for bloſſoms at a diſtance; the white mingled with the green rendering it a pleaſing ſight.—*Harris Coll. Voy.* vol. ii p. [468].

§ *Mem. ſur Cay.* ii. p. 257.—The author obſerves, that the *Egret* is ſlate-coloured for the firſt year; grey, ſpotted with white, the ſecond; and pure white as ſnow the third, which it retains ever after.

This

This ſpecies, like others of the *Heron* tribe, frequents marſhes and banks of ſtreams, and feeds on *fiſh*.

60. + GREAT WHITE H.

Ardea alba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 239. 24.—*Faun. Suec.* 166.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 126.—*Kram. El.* p. 346. 2.

Le Heron blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 428. 15.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 365.—*Pl. Enl.* 886.

Great white Gaulding, *Sloan Jam.* p. 314. pl. 266.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Raii Syn.* p. 189. 1.

Great white Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 279. pl. 49.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 175.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 344.

Br. Muſ. Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies meaſures three feet ſix inches in length, and is of a ſize proportionate. The bill is above ſix inches long, and yellow: irides pale yellow: the plumage wholly of a pure white: legs black, inclining to green on the thighs.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is very rarely found in *England**; but is ſufficiently common on the continent of *Europe*. Not very plenty in *Sweden*. Found about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*, the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river *Irtiſch*, and ſometimes as high as lat. 53 †. Alſo met with in the ſouthern parts of *America*. Migrates northward in ſpring. Found at *New York* from *June* to *October*; at other times found in *Jamaica* ‡ and *Braſil* §: found alſo by our circumnavigators at *New Zealand* ‖.

* One of them was ſhot not many years ago in *Cumberland*.—Dr. *Heyſham*.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ Where it haunts *ſea marſhes*, *ſalt ponds*, &c. and feeds on ſmall fiſhes and fiſh fry.—*Sloane*.

§ L'Heron blanc du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 434.—This is not ſo long by ſix inches.

‖ In *Duſky Bay*. *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 87.— *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 177.

60.
VAR. A.
BLACK CRESTED WHITE H.

Le Heron blanc à calotte noire, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 380.
——— hupé de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 907.

DESCRIPTION. THIS meaſures two feet in length; and the plumage is totally white, except a patch of black on the top of the head; the hind part of which has a pendent creſt, compoſed of ſix long narrow feathers.

PLACE. It is ſaid to frequent the rivers of *Guiana*, and is a rare ſpecies.

61.
SNOWY H.

Ardea nivea, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 458. t. 17.

DESCRIPTION. THE length exceeds two feet. Bill ſtout, ſtrait, three inches and a half long, and black: ſkin round the eyes of a yellowiſh blue: plumage in general white: the head is ſmooth, but on the neck are ſome feathers ſtanding out; and thoſe of the lower part hanging over the breaſt: back terminated with very long narrow feathers of a yellowiſh white: legs black: toes ſaffron-colour: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs, and the neck and back feathers ſhorter.

PLACE. This is found about the river *Don* in ſpring, coming from the *Black Sea* *; and returns again to the ſouth in autumn. It builds the neſt in high trees. I have ſeen a ſpecimen of this bird which came from *China*.

62.
SACRED H.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the little *Egret?* length two feet three inches. General colour of the plumage white: bill four inches long, duſky brown: on the middle of the crown a few obſcure duſky ſtreaks

* Probably alſo from *Egypt*, *Arabia*, or *Greece*.—*Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 164.

down

down the ſhafts of ſome of the feathers: ſeveral of thoſe of the back, wing, and tail coverts, marked in the ſame manner: ſcapulars daſhed with black: greater quills more or leſs duſky at the tips: the tail feathers marked with duſky down the ſhafts, from the tip, an inch and a half upwards; except the outer feather, which is plain: legs yellow.

Innabits *Otaheite*, and the neighbouring iſles, where it is held ſacred. PLACE.

In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

WITH the above is one not far different. The crown of a plain white: ſcapulars ſome white, ſome black: on the fore part of the neck ſome looſe long feathers, black and white mixed, hanging over the breaſt; and ſome others of the ſame looſe texture, and mixed colours, falling on the tail: the wing coverts have likewiſe ſome black feathers intermixed: the quills plain white; and the tail the ſame, except one feather wholly black: legs black. 62. VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

Ardea Æquinoctialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 240. 25.
Le Heron blanc de la Caroline, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 435. 18.
Le Crabier blanc à bec rouge, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 401.
Little White Heron, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 77.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 345.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

63. + LITTLE WHITE H.

THIS meaſures eighteen inches in length. The bill is two inches and three quarters long, and red; as is the bare ſpace between the bill and eye: irides yellow: the plumage univerſally white: legs green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Carolina* in ſpring, and is believed to breed there. Not ſeen in winter. Is common at *New York*, and I have alſo received it from *Jamaica*; but at both theſe places the bill is black, though in my ſpecimen the lore was of a browniſh or faded red colour. I obſerve alſo that in ſome ſpecimens ſeveral of the ſecondaries have the ends brown.

63. VAR. A.

Le petit Heron blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 438. 20.
La Garzette blanche, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 371.
Third ſmall white Heron of Aldrovand, *Will. Orn.* p. 280.—*Raii Syn.* p. 99. 6.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the bill is ſmall, thick, and yellow: lore and irides the ſame: the top of the head and neck nearly of a ſaffron-colour; breaſt the ſame, but paler: the reſt of the plumage white: legs ſaffron-colour.

PLACE. Found at *Bologna*, in *Italy*.

63. VAR. B.

Le Heron blanc du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 437. 19.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 406.
Ardea Mexic. minim. candidiſſ. *Raii Syn.* p. 102. 22.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill and legs purple: lore yellow: the whole plumage pure white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*, where the natives call it *Hoitzilaztatl*.

64. BLACK H.

Le Heron noir, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 439. 21.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 368.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Heron*. Bill black: general colour of the plumage the ſame, with a gloſs of blue on the wings: the ſpace between the bill and eyes covered with a bare black ſkin: the

the legs are black: the middle and outer toe connected at the baſe by a membrane.

Inhabits *Sileſia*. PLACE.

65. CRESTED PURPLE H.

Ardea purpurea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 236. 10.
Le Héron pourpré hupé, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 424. pl. 36. fig. 2.
Le Heron pourpré, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 369.—*Pl. Enl.* 788

DESCRIPTION. RATHER leſs than the *common Heron:* length two feet ten inches and a half. Bill ſix inches, brown, with a duſky point; beneath yellowiſh: the top of the head is creſted with narrow pointed black feathers, ſome of them near five inches in length: round the eyes bare and yellowiſh: from the gape to the hind head a narrow ſtreak of black: chin white: the neck for half the length is rufous, marked with three longitudinal black lines, the reſt of the neck cinereous olive behind, rufous on the ſides, and rufous white before, where each feather is daſhed with black, and is long and narrow, hanging over the breaſt; the loweſt of theſe are white at the ends: the upper parts of the body are gloſſy olive: ſome of the ſcapulars long and narrow, ending in a point, with rufous tips: the under parts are of a bright purpliſh cheſnut, with a band of black from the middle of the breaſt to the vent: under tail coverts white, mixed with rufous, and tipped with black: thighs rufous: edge of the wing the ſame: wing coverts bright dark olive, ſome of them edged with rufous; the greater ones fartheſt from the body dark aſh-colour: quills dark: tail cinereous olive: legs greeniſh: claws duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſouthern latitudes, towards and about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*; as alſo the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river

river *Irtiſch*; but not farther eaſt in *Sibiria*; nor ever ventures beyond 50 degrees north latitude *.

66. PURPLE H.

Le Heron pourpré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 420. 12.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 369.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Heron*, but has a longer head and bill; the upper mandible yellowiſh green; the under yellowiſh: ſpace between the bill and eye bare and yellowiſh: the crown is blackiſh aſh-colour: neck the ſame, marked behind with ſmall blackiſh lines; the fore part ſpotted with dull yellow: the upper part of the body and wings purpliſh cheſnut: belly, ſides, and thighs, aſh-colour, paleſt near the vent: greater wing coverts fartheſt from the body blackiſh brown: quills much the ſame: legs brown: outer and middle toe joined at the baſe.

PLACE. Inhabits the banks of the *Danube*.

67. MEXICAN H.

Le Heron pourpré du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 422. 13.
Le Crabier pourpré, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 402.
Ardea Mexicana, ſeu Avis Xoxouquihoactli, *Seba*, i. pl. 64. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Crow*: length twelve inches. Crown of the head black; the reſt of it pale cheſnut: general colour of the bird purpliſh cheſnut, paleſt beneath: quills and tail cheſnut.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

68. CRACRA H.

Le Crabier d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 477. 39.
Le Cracra, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 403.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large *Fowl*. Bill black; beneath yellowiſh brown: irides of a golden yellow: the bare ſkin round the eye pale

* Mr. *Pennant*.

yellow:

yellow: crown of the head blueiſh aſh-colour: the nape and hind part of the neck brown, mixed with fillemot: the back and rump, like the crown, mixed with dull green and rufous: the under parts are white, ſpotted with fillemot as far as the breaſt; from thence to the vent aſh-colour: the leſſer wing coverts are dull green, with rufous edges; the greater and quills black, edged with white: the tail greeniſh black: legs yellow: claws black.

This ſpecies is found in *Chili*, and other parts of *America*, on the banks of rivers at a diſtance from the ſea. It is called by ſome *Cra-cra*, from its cry, which it exhibits in its flight. The natives call it *Jaboutra*. It is met with alſo at *Martinico*. PLACE.

Heron de la Côte de Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 906.
Le Heron violet, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 370.

69.
VIOLET H.

THIS is thirty-three inches in length. The bill is duſky brown: the top of the head, the lower part of the neck, the body, wings, and tail, of a blueiſh black, gloſſed with violet; the reſt of the head and neck white: the vent and under tail coverts the ſame: legs reddiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Coromandel* coaſt. PLACE.

Le Héron Agami, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 382.—*Pl. Enl.* 859.

70.
AGAMI H.

LENGTH thirty-one inches. Bill long, duſky: the crown of the head blue black: the nape a light blue; from this hang ſix or eight long narrow feathers, the largeſt almoſt the whole length of the neck: back, wings, and tail, deep blue: the neck and under parts of the body rufous; but the lower half of DESCRIPTION.

the neck and the ſides of it are covered with looſe blue feathers, hanging longer and looſe on the breaſt: from the lower part of the back are long ſlender feathers, which hang looſe, and reach the end of the tail: on the ſides of the head, and juſt above the eye, the parts are white, paſſing a little way in a line on each ſide of the neck: legs yellow.

PLACE. This is a moſt beautiful ſpecies, and inhabits *Cayenne*. One of theſe, which I ſuppoſe to be a *female*, is in the collection of Colonel *Davies*. The bill is five inches and three quarters long, and blackiſh; the baſe of the under mandible pale: the crown, creſt, and hind part of the neck, blueiſh aſh-colour: chin white: ſides of the neck, as far as the middle, fine rufous; down the middle of this a beautiful white and rufous line, bounded on each ſide with black: the breaſt covered with long, looſe, blackiſh feathers: thoſe on the back part of the neck black, but ſtreaked down the middle of the ſhaft with white: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, fine green, like that of a *Duck*'s head, and gloſſy; the under parts deep rufous: quills black: tail brown. I have never ſeen the *male*; but by *Buffon*'s deſcription it muſt be ſtill more beautiful than the *female*, and is certainly the moſt elegant of the genus.

71. COCOI H.

Ardea Cocoi, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 237. 14.
Le Heron hupé de Cayenne, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 400. 3.
Le Soco, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 379.
Cocoi, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 284. pl. 51.
Blue Heron, *Albin.* iii. pl. 79?

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies, in length above three feet. The bill of a greeniſh yellow: irides of a gold-colour; top of the head

head cinereous; the ſides of the upper part black; the feathers of the hind head are cinereous, very long and narrow, forming a handſome creſt, being about five inches and a half in length *: between the bill and eye bare and cinereous: cheeks, throat, and neck, white; the fore part of the laſt marked with a double row of longiſh duſky ſpots; the feathers of the lower part very long, and hang over the breaſt: the reſt of the bird fine pale aſh-colour: on the back the feathers are long and narrow, and hang down behind, like many of this genus: the legs are aſh-colour.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Cayenne*. Said to be pretty good eating in the rainy ſeaſon, at which time it is fat. PLACE.

Ardea rufa, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 119.—*Kram. El.* p. 347. N° 6.

72. RUFOUS H.

LESS than the *common Heron*. Bill ſeven inches long: from the eye to the nape on each ſide a black ſtreak: head, neck, belly, quills, and tail, black: breaſt rufous: temples and thighs ferruginous: lower part of the neck whitiſh, marked with longitudinal browniſh ſpots: the upper part of the neck, the back, and wings, cinereous brown: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Auſtrian* dominions. PLACE.

73. CHINESE H.

SIZE ſmall. Bill long, pale yellow: upper part of the plumage brown, daſhed with a paler brown; under parts the ſame, but more dilute: quills and tail black: legs green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*, and called *Soy-ie*. The deſcription taken from a collection of *Chineſe* drawings. PLACE.

* Only two of the feathers are of this length.—*Willughby*.

74. JOHANNA H.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not mentioned. Bill yellowiſh: between that and the eye bare, and of a yellowiſh green: on the crown a ſhort pendant black creſt: plumage on the upper parts grey, the under white: the feathers on the fore part of the neck long and looſe, marked with longitudinal black ſpots: quills all black: legs browniſh: inſide of the middle toe ſerrated.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Johanna*. Taken from ſome *Chineſe* drawings formerly in the poſſeſſion of the late Dr. *Fothergill*.

75. DRY H.

Le Heron hupé du Mexique, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 418. 11.
L'Hoćti, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 382.
Hoaćtli, or Dry Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 179. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 389. (the male.)
Hoaćton, *Will. Orn.* p. 391. (the female.)

DESCRIPTION. MALE. LENGTH two feet three inches. Bill five inches; black, the ſides of it yellow: irides yellow: eyelids red: the head creſted and black: forehead from eye to eye white: between the bill and eye bare and yellowiſh: the upper parts of the neck and body are greeniſh black: wing coverts greeniſh aſh-colour: all the under parts of the body white: the quills and tail aſh-coloured: legs yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* has the upper parts brown, mixed with white: the under white, varied with brown: otherwiſe like the *male*.

PLACE. Inhabits the lakes of *Mexico*, and breeds among the reeds: it bites hard, and has a loud flat voice. The *Spaniards* call this bird *Martinete Peſcador**, but this muſt be from its catching fiſh, for it cannot otherwiſe be called a *Kingfiſher*.

* Kingsfiſher.

Le

Le Heron cendré du Mexique, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 504. 5. 76.
Hohou, *Buf. Oif.* vii p. 384. HOUHOU H.
Xoxoukqui Hoactli, Hoacton, ſeu ardea cinerea minor mexicana criſtata, *Raii Syn.* p. 102. 21.

LENGTH two feet three inches. Bill ſeven inches, black: the fore part of the head is variegated with white and black, the reſt of the head purple; at the back part a creſt of the ſame colour: the general colour of the bird cinereous: edges of the wings white: wing coverts blue and aſh-colour, mixed: the ſecond quills nearly of equal length with the prime ones: legs variegated with brown, black, and yellowiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the wet places of *Mexico*, but is ſcarce, being only ſeen at intervals. PLACE.

Buffon gives it the name *Houhou*, from its ſuppoſed cry being like that word *.

Le Bec ouvert, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 409.—*Pl. Enl.* 932. 77. PONDICHERRY H.

THIS is a ſingular ſpecies, and meaſures in length fourteen inches and a half. The bill is as long as in the *Heron* tribe, very thick and ſtout at the baſe, for about one fourth of its length, it then becomes ſlender, and finiſhes in a point; the under mandible is leſs ſtout, and gradually leſſens to the end, but is curved inward the whole length, ſo that the mandibles only touch at the baſes and tips, ſtanding hollow from each other in the middle; the colour of both is yellow, but towards the head duſky: the DESCRIPTION.

* The ſame name is alſo given by *Buffon* to a *Cuckow*. See *Ægyptian Cuckow*, vol. i. p. 522. N° 16. of this work.

ſpace

ſpace between the bill and eye, and round the laſt, is quite covered with feathers: the general colour of the bird is a dirty, cinereous grey; but the quills are black, and greatly exceed the tail in length: the legs are yellowiſh, and teſſellated their whole length, as is the bare part of the thighs: the claws are ſmall and black, the middle claw not ſerrated.

PLACE. Inhabits *Pondicherry*, and other parts of the *Eaſt Indies*.

78. COROMANDEL H.

Le Bec-ouvert des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 219. pl. 219.

DESCRIPTION. DIFFERS from the laſt, in that the edge of the upper mandible is ſerrated from the middle to the end, the toes united at the baſe to the firſt joint, and the wings reach only to the tail: the head, rump, belly, and wing coverts, are white; thoſe of the head are ſhort, narrow, and erect: the back, quills, and tail, black: from the baſe of the bill to the eye, bare and black; this black bare ſpace alſo extends round the throat: the bill is rufous yellow: irides red: legs rufous yellow.

PLACE. Found on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, in *September*, *October*, and *November*. Frequents, like the *Heron*, the borders of rivers and ponds, for the ſake of fiſh and reptiles, which are its food.

79. SCOLOPACEOUS H.

Le Courlan, ou Courliri, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 442.—*Pl. Enl.* 848.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large bird, almoſt equalling an *Heron* in ſize: the length twenty-five inches. Bill four inches long, reddiſh, with a blueiſh point; it is rather ſtout at the baſe, and nearly ſtrait, but inclines downward towards the tip: on the upper mandible is a long furrow two thirds of the length of the bill, in which the noſtrils are placed, theſe ſeem to be a ſlit only: round

round the eye bare * of feathers, and of a reddiſh brown colour: the plumage in general is brown, gloſſed with a reddiſh copper-colour on the quills and tail: moſt of the feathers of the upper part have the edges paler than the reſt of the feathers; and thoſe of the neck and breaſt are ſtreaked with white down the ſhaft: the chin white: the naked parts of the thighs and legs are white: the toes are not joined by a membrane at the baſe, but the middle claw is pectinated on the inner margin, where it riſes into an edge.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, and is a doubtful ſpecies, hanging between the *Heron* and *Curlew*, but ſeems moſt allied to the former. PLACE.

* Not clear, it ſeems to be ſo in the *Pl. Enl.*

GENUS

GENUS LXVI. IBIS.

N° 1. Wood Ibis.
2. Scarlet I.
3. Cayenne I.
4. Mexican I.
5. Black-faced I.
6. White-necked I.
7. Grey I.
8. Brown I.
9. White I.
10. Egyptian I.
N° 11. Black I.
12. Bay I.
VAR. A.
13. Green I.
14. Gloſſy I.
15. White-headed I.
16. Bald I.
17. Manilla I.
18. Leſſer I.
19. Creſted I.

BILL long, thick at the baſe, incurvated.
Face, and ſometimes the whole head, naked.
Noſtrils linear.
Tongue ſhort.
Toes connected at the baſe by a membrane.

1. WOOD I.

Tantalus loculator, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 240. 1.
Le grand Courli d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 335. 8.
Couricaca, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 276.—*Pl. Enl.* 868.—*Raii Syn.* p. 103. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 295. pl. 54.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 96. fig. 2.
Wood Pelican, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 81.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 360.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Gooſe:* length three feet. The bill is ſtout, nine inches in length, and bends downwards towards the tip; the colour of it yellowiſh brown: irides pale rufous: the fore part

of the head, and round the eyes, covered with a blue ſkin: from the head to the middle of the neck the ſkin is alſo bare of feathers, but rough and warty, and of a brown or blackiſh colour: beneath the jaw is a pouch holding at leaſt half a pint: the whole plumage of the bird is white, except the quills and tail, which are black: the bare part of the thighs is four inches, the legs above a foot long, the colour of both duſky: between the toes a membrane.

The *male* and *female* are much alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Birds of this ſpecies are found in *Carolina*, and in various parts of *South America*, where they frequent the open ſavannas, which are under water during the ſummer; but retire from the firſt in *November*. They often ſit on the tall *Cypreſs*-trees in numbers together, reſting their ponderous bills on their breaſts: are ſtupid birds, and eaſily ſhot when once met with. They feed on fiſh and reptiles, but are accounted pretty good eating. Are known at *Braſil* by the name of *Curicaca*, and are called by the *Portugueſe*, *Maſarino*.

In the Muſeum of the late Dr. *W. Hunter* is a fine ſpecimen, which came from *Cayenne*. The bird referred to in *Dampier* was met with at *Sharks Bay*, *New Holland*.

2. ✣ SCARLET I.

Tantalus ruber, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 241. N° 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 130.
Le Courly rouge du Breſil, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 344. 12. pl. 29. fig. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 35.—*Pl. Enl.* p. 81. (the old bird.)—*Pl. Enl.* 80. (one of the ſecond year.)
Guara, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 6.—*Pernett. Voy.* i. p. 183.
——— or Indian Curlew, *Will. Orn.* p. 296. pl. 54.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 317. N° 8.—*Harr. Coll. Voy.* i. p. 728.
Red Curlew, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 84.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 172.
Scarlet Ibis, *Arct. Zool.* N° 361.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill between ſix and ſeven inches long, and of a pale red: eyes black: the baſe of the bill paſſes a little way back on the forehead: the ſides of the head, quite beyond the eyes, are bare, and of a pale red: the whole plumage is of a glowing ſcarlet, except four of the outer prime quills, which are of a gloſſy blue black at the ends: the ſhafts of the quills and tail are white: legs pale red.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in the colours being ſomewhat leſs lively.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This beautiful ſpecies is met with in moſt parts of *America* within the tropics; alſo pretty common in *Eaſt Florida*, and a few are ſeen in the ſouth of *Carolina*; in ſome of the *Weſt India* iſlands in great plenty, eſpecially the *Bahamas*. It generally frequents the borders of the ſea, and ſides of the neighbouring rivers, and lives on ſmall fry of fiſh, and inſects, which it picks up when the ſea retires from the ſhore. Theſe birds frequently perch on the trees in great numbers, but lay their eggs on the ground *, on a bed of leaves; the eggs are of a greeniſh colour: the young,

* *Pernetty* ſays that the female lays her eggs on the houſe-tops, and the holes of walls.—*Voy.* i. p. 183.

when hatched, are *black*, in a little time after *grey*, but are nearly *white* before they are able to fly; from this they change to red by degrees †, but it is not till the third year that the red colour is complete, and in many birds even at that time many of the neck feathers are found mixed with brown. It is moſtly ſeen in numbers together, and the young birds and old ones keep in ſeparate flocks: is frequently domeſticated, in the parts where it naturally inhabits, and I have alſo known it brought to *England* for the ſame purpoſe. I have one now by me, which lived for ſome time among the poultry; but it grew ſickly, loſt all the brilliancy of plumage, and before it died faded to a dull roſe-colour. By ſome it is eſteemed for food.

Le Courlis des Bois, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 42.
——— verd de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 820.

3.
CAYENNE I.

Description.

RATHER leſs than the laſt: length twenty-two inches. The bill bent, five inches and a half long, and duſky; the baſe, and round the eye, bare, and of a duſky pale red: the general colour of the plumage is black, with a greeniſh gloſs in ſome lights; the quills and tail deepeſt: legs browniſh yellow.

In ſome birds the top of the head and nape have the middle of each feather daſhed with deep black, without any reflection of green, and the legs almoſt black; at firſt ſight this may be taken for the young bird of the *Scarlet Ibis*; but in the one here

† *Ulloa* is ſaid to have met with large flights of *Curlews* within twenty or thirty leagues of *Juan Fernandez*; theſe were moſtly white, except the breaſt and upper part of the wings, which were of a roſe-colour.—See *Voy.* ii. p. 228. Moſt likely they were this ſpecies.

described, the legs are only eight inches in length, whereas in the *Scarlet Ibis* they are twelve at leaſt; in the firſt they do not reach to the end of the tail, but in the laſt much beyond it.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is met with at *Cayenne*, but not in numbers; always in pairs: perches on the decayed trees which float down with the ſtream, in order to fiſh, generally at ſome diſtance from the ſea: and is called by the people at *Cayenne*, *Flammant des Bois*.

4. MEXICAN I.

Le Courly varié du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 333. 7.
L'Acalot, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 45.
Acacalotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 5.
Acacalotl, or Water Raven, *Will. Orn.* p. 296.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies, being three feet in length. The bill eight inches, and blueiſh: irides red: between the bill and eyes, and round them, bare and reddiſh: the head and neck covered with duſky, white, and green feathers, with a few yellow ones intermixed: back and rump black, gloſſed with green and purple: breaſt and belly brown, with a little mixture of red: the wing coverts are green; and the quills and tail green bronzed with copper: legs black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Mexico*, frequenting the lakes, and feeding on *fiſh*: it breeds in thoſe places, and is accounted pretty good food.

5. BLACK-FACED I. PL. LXXIX.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE large, not much inferior to the *Wood Ibis*: length twenty-eight inches, breadth forty-nine inches and a half. Bill ſix inches, and black: tongue triangular, ciliated at the back part: irides reddiſh: the whole face, quite beyond the eyes, is bare of feathers,

Black faced Ibis.

feathers, black, and warty, particularly round the eyelids: under the chin hangs a looſe, wrinkled, bare ſkin, forming a pouch: the crown of the head is deep fulvous yellow, and the feathers at the back part longiſh: the reſt of the neck and breaſt pale yellow: the back and ſcapulars are cinereous, margined with brown: acroſs the breaſt a band of the ſame: the middle of the feathers of the back brown: the wing coverts blueiſh aſh-colour, margined with brown: the quills, ſides, thighs, vent, and tail, are greeniſh black; the laſt conſiſts of twelve feathers, and is rounded in ſhape: the legs ſeven inches long, rough, naked but a little way above the knee, and red: claws black.

PLACE. This ſpecies was found by Dr. *Forſter* on *New Year's Iſland*, near *Staten Land**. It builds the neſt in inacceſſible places in the rocks. The ſpecimen is in the collection of Sir *Joſ. Banks*.

6. WHITE-NECKED I.

Le grand Courlis de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 47.
Courlis à Cou blanc, *Pl. Enl.* 976.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much bigger than the *common Curlew*: length twenty-ſeven inches. Bill black: the head and neck rufous white; the firſt deepeſt: between the bill and eyes bare: general colour of the plumage brown, undulated with grey, and gloſſed with green: the greater wing coverts white: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

* See *Forſt. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 521.

Le

7. GREY I.

Le petit Courly d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 337. 9.
Le Matuitui des Rivages, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 46.
Matuitui, *Will. Orn.* p. 296*.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a Fowl. Bill reddiſh brown: irides rufous: round the bill and eyes bare and black: hind part of the head and neck grey: the reſt of the plumage whitiſh: but the lower part of the back and rump, quills, and tail, are greeniſh black: legs of a pale red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil.*

8. BROWN I.

Tantalus fuſcus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 242. 7.
Le Courly brun du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 341. 11.
———— à front rouge, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 42.
Brown Curlew, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 83.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 362.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH near two feet. Bill ſix inches: colour pale red, as is the bare ſkin between that and the eye: irides grey: the head, neck and back, wings, and tail, are cinereous brown, the two firſt paleſt: the lower part of the back, rump, and under parts from the breaſt, white: legs pale red: claws brown: the ſkin and fat are yellow.

Male and *female* alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits the warmer parts of *America, Cayenne, Guiana,* &c. and is frequently met with in *Carolina* in the ſummer, departing to the ſouth in winter. This aſſociates with the *White Ibis,* but is a much ſcarcer bird.

* See a *Kingfiſher* of this name in vol. i. p. 640. of this work.

Tantalus

Tantalus albus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 242. 6.
Le Courly blanc du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 339. 10.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 41. —*Pl. Enl.* 915.
White Curlew, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 82.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 363.

9. WHITE I.

SIZE of the *Whimbrel:* length twenty-two inches. The bill is ſix inches and a half long, and of a pale red: from the bill round the eyes and chin bare, and of the ſame colour: irides grey: the reſt of the body of a pure white: the ends of the four firſt quills are greeniſh black: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

Male and *female* much alike.

Theſe birds are met with in the low watery lands in *Carolina*, in great numbers, about the latter end of ſummer, and feed on *fiſh* and water *inſects:* they remain for about ſix weeks, and then depart, returning every autumn. The fat and fleſh of this bird is ſaid to be as yellow as ſaffron: it is eaten by ſome, but not greatly eſteemed.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Tantalus Ibis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 241. 4.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 248. N° 25.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 128.
L'Ibis blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 349. 14.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 14. pl. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 389.
Emſeeſy, or Ox bird, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

10. EGYPTIAN I.

THIS is a large bird, ſomewhat exceeding the *Stork*, and meaſures from thirty to forty inches in length. The bill is ſeven inches long; the colour yellow, growing reddiſh towards the tip; it is ſlightly curved, and ends in a blunt point: the fore part of the head, all round as far as the eyes, is naked and reddiſh: the ſkin under the throat is alſo bare and dilatable: the plumage

DESCRIPTION.

plumage reddiſh white, moſt inclining to red on the back and wings: quills and tail black: the legs are long, and the thighs bare for three parts of their length; the colour of them red: the toes united as far as the firſt joint. *Haſſelquiſt* adds, that the irides are whitiſh, and the end of the bill, and the legs, black: and that it is found in *Lower Egypt* in great plenty, in places juſt freed from the inundations of the *Nile*. It lives on *frogs* and *inſects*: ſeen in gardens, morning and evening, and ſometimes in ſo great plenty, that whole *palm-trees* are covered with them: when at reſt they ſit quite erect, their tail touching the legs. This author believes it to be the *Ibis* recorded by the antients; firſt, becauſe it is both common as well as peculiar to *Egypt*: ſecondly, as it eats *ſerpents* as well as other things: and thirdly, becauſe the urns, which contain the remains of embalmed birds, found in the ſepulchres along with the *mummies*, ſeem to contain ſuch as are of this ſize.

I ſuſpect it to be the *Emſeeſy* or *Ox Bird* of *Shaw*. He deſcribes it as wholly white, except the bill and legs, which are of a fine red: and ſays it feeds in the meadows, with cattle: but the fleſh is unſavoury, and ſoon corrupts.

II.
BLACK I.

L'Ibis, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 347. 13.
——— noir, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 17.
Ibis of Bellonius, *Raii Syn.* p. 98.—*Will. Orn.* p. 288. pl. 44.

DESCRIPTION. RATHER leſs than the *Curlew*. Bill red: the fore part of the head and behind the eyes bare, and of the ſame colour: the general colour of the plumage black: legs red.

PLACE. The *black Ibis*, like the *white*, is an inhabitant of *Egypt*, and the more ſtrictly ſo, as it is never found out of it, none being met

met with, except in the neighbourhood of *Damietta**. It is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the white ſpecies; which it probably may, if we allow it to be the young one, as ſome white birds are black before they come to maturity of plumage†: authors have however been able to hand us down ſo little concerning it, that we ſhall perhaps remain for a long time, before we aſcertain the circumſtance.

12. BAY I.

Tantalus falcinellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 241. 2.—*Brun.* 167.—*Muller*, N° 178.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 131.—*Kram. El.* p. 350. 2.

Le Courly verd, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 326. 4. pl. 27. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 29.

Courlis d'Italie, *Pl. Enl.* 819.

Falcinellus, or Sithe-bill, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 295. pl. 54.

Bay Ibis, *Arct. Zool.* p. 460. A.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Curlew:* length one foot nine inches. Bill near four inches long, and brown: from the bill, all round the eye, bare, and duſky green: the head and neck are cheſnut, verging to brown on the head, where the feathers have pale edges: the upper parts of the body are gloſſy green, appearing bronzed in different lights: the breaſt, belly, and under parts, are brown, with a gloſs of green gold on the breaſt: quills and tail darker than the back, and with very little gloſs: legs duſky blue: between each toe a ſmall membrane at the baſe.

* Circa *Peluſium* tantum nigra eſt, cæteris omnibus locis candida.—*Plin.* x. 30.

† Inſtanced in the *Egret*, *Red Ibis*, and many others.

PLACE. This inhabits *Italy*, ſome parts of *Germany*, and is alſo very common about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*, aſcending up the rivers to breed. Frequent in flocks about the lakes; but none ſeen in *Sibiria*, though ſaid to be met with in *Denmark* *, where it is called *Ryle-Domſneppe*.

12.
VAR. A.

Le Courly marron, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 329. 5.

DESCRIPTION. THE plumage in this is moſtly of a gloſſy cheſnut, and the breaſt has a green tinge. It is moſt likely a variety of the laſt deſcribed, and found on the ſhores of the *Danube*.

13.
GREEN I.

Numenius viridis, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 462. t. 19. *(Gmelin.)*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Curlew:* length nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches and a half; much bent, ſmooth, and of a lead-coloured brown; the lower mandible fleſh-colour at the ſides, and beneath: irides pale: between the bill and eyes black, rough, and naked: under the chin the ſkin is dilatable, forming a ſmall pouch: above the eye a white ſpot, beginning behind, and tending to the hind head: on the crown two or three irregular ſpots of the ſame; excepting theſe ſpots the head is blackiſh, the feathers margined with a pale colour: chin blackiſh, marked with ſmall whitiſh ſpots: neck greyiſh black; on the upper part before three tranſverſe whitiſh bands, with a fourth beneath them, but leſs diſtinct: back and tail green gold: rump, breaſt, belly, and thighs, blackiſh brown: wing coverts and quills deep ſhining green, gloſſed with blue: legs and claws deep black.

* *Muller. Brunnich.*

This

This has the ſame haunts as the next ſpecies, and feeds in the ſame manner, being often found together; but differs in not ſoaring ſo high, rather ſkimming along the air, ſomewhat in the nature of the *Swallow*. It ſeems to have great affinity to the *Bay Ibis*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Numenius igneus, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 460. t. 18. (*Gmelin*). *Lev. Muſ.* 14. GLOSSY I.

LENGTH almoſt two feet. Bill five inches, ſmooth, roundiſh, much bent, green, fading to olive when dead: eye-lids brown: irides olive: eyes placed in a white ſpace: under the chin a ſmall dilatable pouch: head and neck black; the feathers fringed with white: the reſt of the body variegated with blackiſh blue, green, and vinaceous, and in general very gloſſy; hence the bird, in flying, appears gilded when the ſun ſhines upon it: quills green gold, and when cloſed reach the end of the tail: wing coverts next the body reddiſh and blue mixed; the next ſeries black, red, and green; the laſt, and quills, green gold: tail the ſame, gloſſed in different lights with red and violet: legs very long, of a bright green: claws crooked, black. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Ruſſia*, chiefly the ſhores of the *Don*, and about the *Choper*: lives on fiſh and inſects: flies in flocks, and builds on trees. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one of theſe, which was ſhot in *Cornwall*. PLACE.

15. WHITE-HEADED I.

Tantalus leucocephalus, *Zool. Ind.* p. 20. t. 10.
White-headed Ibis, *Ind. Zool.* p. 11. pl. 10.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than our *Curlew*. Bill yellow, very long, and thick at the baſe, and a little incurvated: noſtrils very narrow, and placed near the head: all the fore part of the head, quite behind the eyes, covered with a bare yellow ſkin, which ſeems a continuation of the bill; the reſt of the head, neck, back, belly, and ſecondaries, white: acroſs the breaſt a tranſverſe broad band of black: the quills and wing coverts black: tail coverts very long, and of a fine pink-colour; theſe fall over, and conceal the tail: the legs and thighs very long, and of a dull fleſh-colour: the feet connected by webs as far as the firſt joint.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird was taken in the *Iſle of Ceylon*, and kept tame for ſome time at *Colombo*: it made a ſnapping noiſe with the bill, like a *Stork*; and, what was remarkable, its fine roſy feathers loſt their colour during the rainy ſeaſon.

16. BALD I.

Courly à tête nue, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 32.—*Pl. Enl.* 867.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common *Curlew*: length from twenty-ſix to thirty-one inches. Bill five inches and three quarters long, and of a red colour: the head and part of the neck bare of feathers, and tuberculated at the back part; the whole crown is red, the reſt white: ſkin of the throat flaccid, dilatable, and bare of feathers: irides brown: the plumage in general black, gloſſed with green on the wing coverts; the tips of them gloſſed with copper: the

the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, and is ſeven inches long: the wings reach almoſt to the end of it: legs pale red.

The *female* ſcarcely differs, except in having the top of the head more flat. FEMALE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts of *Africa*. Found near watery places. Not difficult to be tamed, as one was kept for a time in the Company's garden at the *Cape*. PLACE.

Le Courly brun de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 85. pl. 47.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 31. 17. MANILLA I.

SIZE of our *Curlew*. Bill greeniſh: eye encircled with a naked greeniſh ſkin: irides bright red: general colour of the plumage rufous brown: legs the colour of red lake. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Luçonia*. PLACE.

Tantalus minutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 241. 3. 18.
Leſſer Ibis, *Edw.* pl. 356. LESSER I.

SIZE of the *Whimbrel*, or leſs. Bill two inches and a half long, blue at the baſe, black at the point: ſides, between the bill and eyes, and round them, bare: plumage on the upper parts of the body and tail duſky brown: the feathers of the breaſt looſe, and longer than the reſt: rump and under parts white: legs dark lead-colour: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Surinam*. PLACE.

Le

19. CRESTED I. Le Courly hupé de Madagaſcar, *Pl. Enl.* 841.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 33.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a moſt beautiful ſpecies: in length twenty inches. The bill is four inches long, not greatly bent, and of a browniſh yellow: ſides of the head, round the eyes, bare of feathers, and of a pale colour: the head and part of the neck are black; the back part furniſhed with a tuft of very long feathers, half of them white, half black; the reſt of the neck and the body are ferruginous: the whole wing dirty white: vent and tail black: legs pale yellow brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

GENUS

GENUS LXVII. CURLEW.

N° 1. Common C.
2. Madagaſcar C.
3. Luzonian C.
4. Otaheite C.
5. White-headed C.
N° 6. Whimbrel.
7. Braſilian Wh.
8. Eſquimaux C.
9. Cape C.
10. Pygmy C.

BILL long, incurvated.
Face covered with feathers.
Noſtrils linear, longitudinal near the baſe.
Tongue ſhort, ſharp-pointed.
Toes connected as far as the firſt joint by a membrane.

Scolopax arquata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 242. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* 168.—*Brun.* N° 158. *Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 350. 1.—*Friſch.* t. 229.
Le Courly, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 311. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 818.
The Curlew, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 294. pl. 54.—*Albin*, i. pl. 79.—*Br. Zool.* N° 176. pl. 63.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 462. A. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

1. + COMMON C.

DESCRIPTION. THE common length of this bird is two feet, but it is apt to vary much in ſize. Bill ſeven inches, brown, near the end black; baſe of the under mandible fleſh-colour: the feathers of the head, neck, and wing coverts, pale brown, daſhed down the middle with black: round the eye, on the fore part, white: back white, ſtreaked with black: breaſt and belly white, marked with narrow longiſh lines of black: quills black, ſpotted on the

inner webs with white: tail reddiſh white, barred with black: legs duſky blue.

Male and female much alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is pretty common in *England*, where it is to be met with at all ſeaſons: in the winter haunting the *ſea coaſts* and *fens*; repairing in ſummer to the mountains and more inland parts, to breed. The *female* in *April* lays four eggs, of a pale olive-colour, marked with browniſh ſpots. The food, while in the neighbourhood of the ſea, conſiſts of worms, marine, cruſtaceous, and other inſects; at other times it feeds on ſlugs and worms, which it draws out of the earth morning and evening with its long bill. It is often met with in large flocks, and flies rather ſwiftly. It is by many accounted good food, but is apt to have a rank taſte *. It is alſo found in moſt parts of *Europe*; but in general retiring north to breed, and returning to the ſouth as autumn approaches. Met with in *Italy* and *Greece*, and perhaps much farther to the ſouth, as flocks are ſeen paſſing over the iſland of *Malta* ſpring and autumn †. To the north it is found in plenty, in all the plains and open marſhes, or heath grounds, of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; alſo in *Kamtſchatka*, and in *Europe* as high as *Lapmark* and *Iceland* ‡.

VARIETY.

DESCRIPTION. THE *Curlew* is alſo found in *America*, but differs in ſome particulars; weighing from fourteen to eighteen ounces, and twenty inches in length. The bill is a trifle longer in proportion: the ground colour of the plumage pale rufous brown:

* I believe only when on the *ſea coaſts*; ſeveral which I have taſted, killed *inland*, were very good.

† *Hiſt. des Cif.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.*

the

the crown of the head duſky black: the chin very pale: neck daſhed with ſtreaks of black: back and ſcapulars black; the feathers of the firſt margined, and of the laſt ſpotted on the edges with the ground colour: the wing coverts daſhed down the ſhafts with black, ending in a point: the three firſt prime quills black; the fourth barred within; the reſt, on both ſides the ſhafts, with black; as are the rump, tail coverts, and tail: the under parts, from the breaſt, very pale reddiſh brown, or cream-colour: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

I received a ſpecimen of this from *New York*. Sir *Aſhton Lever* is likewiſe in poſſeſſion of a ſecond from *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is ſeen on the coaſts and marſhes, the end of *May:* when the rivers are open, returns to the plains. It ſcrapes a few ſcattered leaves together by way of neſt, on which it lays as far as three eggs, of a light blue ſpotted with black: the young hatched in *July*. They retire again to the marſhes the middle of *Auguſt*; and leave the coaſt on the appearance of winter. Our laſt voyagers met with the *Curlew* at *Hervey's Iſland* in the *South Seas* *.

Scolopax Madagaſcarienſis, *Lin. Syſt.* p. 242. 2.
Le Courly de Madagaſcar, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 321. 3. pl. 28.—*Pl. Enl.* 198.

2. MADAGASCAR C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Curlew*. The bill much the ſame, but very little bent, except towards the tip: on the head, neck, and upper parts, the feathers are chiefly brown, with grey margins: the upper tail coverts rufous grey, marked with ſome tranſverſe bands of grey, and others parallel to the margin: chin, belly,

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 220.

thighs, and vent, white: breaſt and ſides yellowiſh, daſhed with brown; the laſt barred tranſverſely with the ſame: the three firſt quills are plain black; the fourth ſpotted on the inner web; and the others on both webs; the ſecondaries much the ſame, but the ground colour grey: tail grey, barred with brown: legs red brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and ſeems very ſimilar to our ſpecies.

3. LUZONIAN C. Le Courlis tacheté de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Sonn. Voy.* p. 85. pl. 48.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 32.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much leſs than the *common Curlew*. The top of the head black; the reſt of the head, neck, and breaſt, white, marked with narrow longitudinal ſtreaks of black: the belly, with tranſverſe ſemicircular bands of the ſame: wing coverts and back the colour of amber; on the margin of every feather from two to ſix white ſpots: greater quills black: tail vinaceous grey, croſſed with black lines.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Luçonia*.

4. OTAHEITE C. NEARLY the ſize of the *common Curlew*: length twenty inches. Bill four inches long, moderately bent, and brown; baſe reddiſh: the head and neck pale reddiſh white, marked with numerous duſky lines, perpendicularly placed: crown of the head brown: over the eye a pale ſtreak: back duſky black, the feathers margined with pale reddiſh white, appearing waved: the under parts, from the breaſt, of this laſt colour, with a few mottled

DESCRIPTION. marks.

White-headed Curlew.

marks over the thighs: the wing coverts reddiſh white and duſky mixed: quills duſky, with pale edges: tail of a dirty yellow; the baſe half marked with irregular duſky ſpots; the end half barred acroſs with the ſame: legs blue grey: claws black.

This inhabits *Otaheite*, where it is known by the name of *Tevrea*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

5. WHITE-HEADED C. PL. LXXX.

SIZE and ſhape of the *common Curlew*. Bill pretty long, and red: the head and part of the neck white: the reſt of the plumage of a very deep blue, except the quills, which are black: legs cinereous grey. DESCRIPTION.

This was met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

6. WHIMBREL.

Scolopax Phæopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 243. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 169.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 132.—*Brun.* N° 159.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 350.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 171.

Corlieu, ou petit Courly, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 317. 2. pl. 27. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 842.

Whimbrel, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 294.—*Edw.* pl. 307.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177. pl. 64.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 462. B.

Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches; breadth twenty-nine: weight fourteen ounces and a half. The bill three inches long, black; the baſe of the under mandible pale red: the head, neck, and breaſt, pale brown, ſtreaked with duſky brown: chin white: the ſides of the head are alſo ſomewhat paler than the reſt; and between the bill and eye is a duſky ſtreak: all the upper parts of the body and wing coverts are pale brown, ſtreaked with duſky, DESCRIPTION.

each feather being ſo marked down the ſhaft; beſides which many of them are margined or marked on the edge with pale ſpots: the lower part of the back and rump are white: the upper tail coverts white, barred with duſky: tail brown, croſſed with ſeven or eight darker bars: quills duſky black, marked on the inner webs with ſemicircular ſpots of duſky white; the ſhafts white: belly, thighs, and vent, duſky white: legs black. Such is the deſcription of my ſpecimen, which is the largeſt we have hitherto ſeen, the uſual length being about fifteen inches; though Mr. *Pennant* mentions one which meaſured ſixteen: in this the bill was only two inches. Hence it ſeems to vary in a great degree in reſpect to ſize.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Whimbrel* has much the ſame manners as the *Curlew*, but is leſs common in *England*, and is migratory; at leaſt paſſes from one part of the kingdom to another, according to the ſeaſon. In the neighbourhood of *Spalding*, in *Lincolnſhire*, it is met with in vaſt flocks, from *April* to *May*, on its paſſage to the north *, where it is ſaid to breed. It is alſo ſeen in flocks about the ſame time on the *Kentiſh* coaſts: and it may be that the major part paſs elſewhere; yet many remain, as I had the ſatisfaction of receiving the one from which the above deſcription was taken, from our intelligent friend Mr. *Boys* of *Sandwich*. This was ſhot at *Romney* in the month of *Auguſt*, where it is called a *Jack* †; with the aſſurance that many of them ſtay on thoſe coaſts throughout the ſummer, and breed thereabouts.

* Breeds in the heath of the *Highland* hills, near *Invercauld*.—*Flor. Scot.* i. p. 32.—*Tour in Scotl.* 8vo. p. 108.—*Br. Zool.*

† It is probably called the *Jack Curlew*, from its being leſs in ſize, though like in colour, to the *common Curlew*; in the ſame manner as two of our *Snipes* are diſtinguiſhed.

This

This bird is alſo found in *America*; but ſeems to differ much in the ſame manner as the *Curlew* of that country does from the *European* one, being darker coloured.

Scolopax Guarauna, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 242. 1. 7.
Le Courly brun d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 330. 6. BRASILIAN WH.
Le Gouarona, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 44.
Guarauna, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 292. pl. 53.

SIZE of the *Whimbrel:* length twenty-one inches. Bill four: colour brown, with a yellow baſe: the head and neck are brown; the feathers margined with whitiſh: the back, and under parts, from the breaſt, of a cheſnut brown: ſcapulars, rump, upper and under tail coverts, and tail, bright brown, gloſſed with green: wing coverts the ſame; but the greater ones, fartheſt from the body, are brown within: the quills are brown; the outer edges gloſſy green brown: legs grey brown: claws blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This is found at *Braſil*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*. PLACE.

Scolopax borealis, Eſkimaux Curlew, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 411.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 364? 8.
†ESKIMAUX C.
Br. Muſ. Lew. Muſ.

A LITTLE more than half the ſize of the *Whimbrel:* length thirteen inches; breadth twenty-one. Bill two inches long, bent, remarkably ſlender, and blackiſh; the under mandible rufous at the baſe: head pale, marked with longitudinal brown lines: forehead deep brown, with pale ſpots: neck, breaſt, belly, and vent, yellowiſh white; the two firſt daſhed with brown DESCRIPTION.

ſlender

ſlender lines: the feathered part of the thighs yellowiſh white, ſpotted with brown: ſides under the wings rufous, tranſverſely faſciated with brown: back deep brown, the feathers margined with greyiſh white: wings brown: ſhafts of the prime quills white: ſecondaries and leſſer coverts margined with grey: lower coverts ferruginous, tranſverſely faſciated with brown: rump brown, the feathers edged and ſpotted with whitiſh: tail ſhort, brown, croſſed with whitiſh bands: legs blueiſh black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits the fens of *Hudſon's Bay*. Appears near *Albany* the beginning of *May*; going further north, and returning to *Albany* in *Auguſt*: it ſtays there till *September*, when it departs for the South. It lays four eggs, and appears in flocks, young and old together, till their departure. Found in flocks in *Nova Scotia* in *October* and *November*. Feeds on the *Black-berried Heath*, and may be heard at a ſmall diſtance, by a kind of whiſtling note.

Met with alſo in *Newfoundland*: called there *Curlew*. The natives of *Hudſon's Bay* call it *Wee-kee-me-naſe-ſu*. It is eſteemed for its delicacy of flavour. In the *Britiſh Muſeum* is one of theſe, which came from *Rio Janeiro* in *South America*.

This is certainly a diſtinct ſpecies.

Lev. Muſ.

9.
CAPE C.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *common Snipe*. Bill long and bent, but leſs ſo than in the *Curlew*; colour blackiſh brown: the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body, are cinereous: the face, as far as the eyes, the chin, fore part of the neck, rump, and belly, white: breaſt cinereous, ſpotted with ferruginous: quills brown, with white ſhafts: from the firſt to

the fourth plain; from the fifth to the ninth white on the outer margins: the ſecond coverts tipped with white: edge of the wing white and grey mixed: legs black.

This bird inhabits the marſhes and other moiſt grounds of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and flies in flocks. PLACE.

Pygmy Curlew, *Gen. Birds*, p. 64. pl. 11. 10. PYGMY C.

SIZE of a *Lark*. Bill black; bent like that of the *Curlew*: head, back, and coverts of the wings, mixed with brown, ferruginous, and white: primaries duſky, edged with white: breaſt, belly, and rump, white: tail duſky; the exterior feathers edged with white: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Holland*. PLACE.

GENUS LXVIII. SNIPE.

N° 1. Woodcock.
2. Little W.
3. Savanna W.
4. Great Snipe.
5. Cayenne Sn.
6. Common Sn.
7. Finmark Sn.
8. Jack Sn.
9. Cape Sn.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.
VAR. D.
10. Madras Sn.
11. White Indian Sn.
12. American Godwit.
13. Red G.
VAR. A.
14. Common G.
VAR. A.
N° 15. Cinereous G.
16. Cambridge G.
17. Jadreka Sn.
18. Greenſhank.
19. Spotted Sn.
VAR. A.
20. Redſhank.
VAR. A. Chineſe R.
21. White R.
22. Semipalmated Sn.
23. Stone Sn.
24. Yellowſhanks.
25. Nodding Sn.
26. Black Sn.
27. Red-breaſted Sn.
28. Brown Sn.
29. Aſh-coloured Sn.
30. Duſky Sn.
31. Terek Sn.
32. Caurale Sn.

BILL more than one inch and a half in length, ſlender, ſtrait, weak.

Noſtrils linear, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue pointed, ſlender.

Toes divided, or ſlightly connected; back toe ſmall.

Scolopax

Scolopax ruſticola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 243. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* 170.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 134.—*Brun.* N° 164.—*Muller*, p. 23.—*Kram. El.* p. 351.—*Friſch.* pl. 226. 227.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 171.

1. + WOODCOCK.

La Becaſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 292. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 462. pl. 25.—*Pl. Enl.* 885.

Woodcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 289. pl. 53.—*Borlaſ. Cornw.* p. 245. pl. 24. fig. 12.—*Albin*, i. pl. 70.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178. pl. 65.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 470.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill three inches; the upper mandible hangs over the lower: noſtrils placed at the baſe; from thence is a furrow the whole length of the bill: forehead cinereous: from the bill to the eyes a line of black: crown of the head, and the upper parts of the neck, back, and wing coverts, mixed and barred with ferruginous, black, and grey; crown of the head darkeſt: the under eyelid white: the chin pale aſh-colour: fore part of the neck yellowiſh, marked with duſky minute daſhes: the under parts of the body duſky white, barred with numerous duſky lines: quills duſky, marked on the outer web with triangular rufous ſpots, and the ſame on the inner web cloſe to the ſhaft: tail rounded, tipped with aſh-colour, and rufous on the outer web: legs pale fleſh-coloured brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *England* during the winter ſeaſon, coming in with the *Redwings:* thoſe which are with us during that time, ſuppoſed to come from *Sweden*, their appearance and diſappearance from thence coinciding: about the beginning of *October* they are firſt ſeen, but continue coming till *December:* do not come in flights, but ſingly, or at moſt two together, and chiefly

of evenings, or very misty weather: in general proceed inland immediately on their arrival; but should the wind be against them, and the passage over difficult, take a day's rest on the first land they make, and in this case have been met with so fatigued as to be taken by the hand. About the middle of *March* all tend towards the coasts for their departure; but if the wind be not favourable for their flight, multitudes are collected together, and the sportsman, availing himself of the circumstance, finds plenty of sport. Though *Woodcocks* in general leave this kingdom, yet a few are known every year to remain: Mr. *Pennant* mentions that a few breed in *Case Wood* near *Tunbridge* annually: a brace of them were shot in *Chellenden Wood*, by the gamekeeper to *Horace Mann*, esquire, *May* 1, 1769, and another brace the day before; they were sitting on their young. A friend of mine met with a *female* sitting on the eggs, and the *male* close at hand; she was so tame as to suffer him to stroke her without rising; this was in a wood near *Farningham, Kent:* and about three years since, in the same wood, a brace of old birds, with five young ones in company, full fledged, were found; three of the young were taken, and given to a lady in the neighbourhood; one of them soon died, and is now in my possession: other instances also have been noticed by authors. They are stupid birds, and often taken in nets placed at the openings where they come out of the woods and return to them of evenings, which they do in particular paths; they are also caught in *springes* placed on the ground, or near it, sometimes by the legs, at other times by the neck; for, as these birds will not walk over the least obstacle which projects in their way, it is usual to place a range of stones, and in the avenues between to set springes, by which means many are often

often taken. Theſe birds are found alſo in the warmer parts of *Europe*, as well as *Africa* and *Aſia*; in *France*, *Italy*, *Greece*, and *Barbary*; on the *Gold Coaſt*, and that of *Guinea*; as well as in *China* and *Japan*: in theſe places inhabit the plains in the winter, retiring in ſummer to the ſummit of the higheſt mountains to breed. To the north inhabit *Sweden* and *Ruſſia* throughout, and *Kamtſchatka*, as well as *Iceland*; hence a general inhabitant of the old continent, and its iſles. Few need be told that its fleſh is delicious, and much ſought after; and, that nothing may be loſt, the entrails are not drawn out, being thought a neceſſary appendage as ſauce to the bird.

It makes an artleſs kind of neſt on the ground, compoſed of a few dried fibres and leaves, generally againſt an old ſtump, or great root of a tree: the eggs four or five in number, rather bigger than thoſe of a *Pigeon*, of a rufous grey, marked with duſky blotches: the young run as ſoon as hatched, but, as they cannot immediately provide for themſelves, the *male* and *female* accompany them for ſome time.

We have obſerved three varieties: in the firſt, the head of a pale red: body white: wings brown. The ſecond, of a dun, or rather cream-colour: and the laſt, of a pure white. Specimens of which may be ſeen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, and in the collection of Mr. *Tunſtall*. VARIETIES.

Little Woodcock, *Arct. Zool.* p. 463. *Lev. Muſ.* 2. LITTLE WOODCOCK.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, the under mandible much the ſhorteſt: forehead cinereous: hind part black, with four tranſverſe yellowiſh bars: DESCRIPTION.

from the bill to the eye a duſky line: chin white: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, belly, and thighs, of a dull yellow, paleſt on the belly: hind part of the neck black, edged with yellowiſh red: back, and leſſer coverts, the ſame; the reſt of the coverts marked with zigzags of black and dull red: primaries duſky: inner coverts ruſt-coloured: tail black, tipped with brown: legs ſhort, pale brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is *American*, and appears in *New York* at the end of *April*, or beginning of *May*; when they lay eight or more eggs, in ſwampy woods: while the *hen* is ſitting, the *male* of an evening often flies up perpendicular to a great height, and returns ſtrait down to the ſame ſpot, and from the moment of its deſcent begins an agreeable kind of whiſtle, and continues it till it alights on the ground, and after ſtaying a little time, repeats the ſame for ſeveral times together, and this ſometimes even after it is dark. It lays the eggs on the ground, or ſome decayed ſtump of a tree, very cloſe to it. Have been found in *Carolina* in *September*. The fleſh thought to be as excellent as that of the *European* ſpecies.

La Becaſſe des Savanes, de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 895.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 481.

3. SAVANNA WOODCOCK.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is one fourth leſs than the *common Woodcock*, but has the bill longer in proportion; colour of it brown: over the eye is a black ſtripe, and between the bill and eye another: the upper parts of the plumage rufous, varied with black, ſomewhat in the manner of our *Woodcock*, but more diſtinct: the under parts are duſky white, and the black marks the ſame; but thoſe from the breaſt to the vent are tranſverſe blotches, not lines, as in the *Woodcock*. It ſeems a ſpecies between our *great Snipe* and *Woodcock*, but is moſt allied to the latter. The legs are brown.

This

This inhabits the moiſt *ſavannas* of *Cayenne*; in the rainy ſeaſon moves into the higheſt ſituation to breed. It makes the neſt on ſome riſing ground, chooſing a cavity, and lining it with dried leaves: lays two eggs; and makes two neſts in a year, the laſt in *July*: does not fancy the woods, like that of *Europe*, but the marſhes only, like the *Snipe*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

The fleſh of theſe thought to be as good as the *European* ſpecies.

Scolopax media, *Friſch.* t. 228.
Great Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 470. B. *Lev. Muſ.*

4. GREAT SNIPE.

SIZE between the *Woodcock* and *Snipe*: weight eight ounces: length ſixteen inches. Bill four inches long, and like that of the *Woodcock*: crown of the head black, divided down the middle by a pale ſtripe: over and beneath each eye another of the ſame: the upper parts of the body very like the *common Snipe*: beneath white: the feathers edged with duſky black on the neck, breaſt, and ſides; and thoſe of the belly ſpotted with the ſame, but the middle of it is plain white: quills duſky: tail reddiſh, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred with black: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This is a rare ſpecies: a fine ſpecimen of it has been ſhot in *Lancaſhire*, now in the *Leverian Muſeum*: ſaid alſo to have been met with in *Kent*. It is found likewiſe in *Germany*, and inhabits the *Arctic* region of *Sibiria*. I once ſaw this among a parcel of birds from *Cayenne*, and have no reaſon to ſuppoſe otherwiſe than that it came from that part. PLACE.

LENGTH

5. CAYENNE SN.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill ſtrait, ſtout, a trifle bent at the end; colour duſky, reddiſh at the baſe: plumage on the upper part of the body pale cinereous brown, mottled with pale buff-colour: greater wing coverts dirty white; ſome of the outer ones edged with brown: baſe of the quills white, the reſt of their length brown, and ſome of the inner ones white at the tips: baſtard wing brown: under wing coverts mottled duſky and white: all the under part of the neck and body white; but the fore part of the firſt a little mottled with duſky: rump white: tail the ſame as the reſt of the upper parts, barred and tipped with duſky: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

6. + COMMON SNIPE.

Scolopax Gallinago, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 244. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* 173.—*Scop. Ann.* i. 138.—*Brun.* 160. 161.—*Muller*, p. 23.—*Kram. El.* p. 352.—*Friſch.* pl. 229.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 182.

La Becaſſine, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 298. 2. pl. 26. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 483. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 883.

Snipe or Snite, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 290. pl. 53.—*Albin*, i. pl. 71.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 187. pl. 68.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 366.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. WEIGHT four ounces: length near twelve inches. Bill three inches long, colour duſky; flat at the end, and rough: the head is divided by two black lines lengthwiſe, and three of red; one of the laſt paſſing down the middle of the head, and one above each eye: between the bill and eye is a duſky line: chin white: neck varied with brown and red: the ſcapulars are beautifully marked with black and yellow: quills duſky;

duſky; the edge of the firſt, and tips of the ſecondaries, white; and thoſe next the back barred with black and pale red: breaſt and belly white: tail coverts long, of a reddiſh brown, and almoſt cover the tail, which conſiſts of fourteen feathers, black on their lower part, then croſſed with a bar of deep orange, another narrow one of black, and the ends white or pale orange: the vent of a dull yellow: legs pale green: toes divided to their origin.

PLACE. We ſcarce know of any bird which is ſo univerſally ſpread over the ſurface of the globe as this ſpecies; being mentioned by moſt voyagers, as well as brought into *England* from ſuch variety of places. It is ſeen throughout the old continent from the arctic regions of *Sibiria* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, at which laſt place it is pretty common. It alſo inhabits the iſlands of *Ceylon* and *Japan*. In *America* it is met with almoſt without exception, particularly in *South Carolina*, where it ſwarms *. I have alſo ſeen a ſpecimen which came from *Cayenne*, and been informed that it is likewiſe at *Surinam*. I have received it myſelf from *Jamaica*. Said to be extremely common in *Falkland Iſlands*, even more ſo than in *England* †.

MANNERS. With us it diſappears as the ſpring advances; but we have juſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that the whole of them do not depart *England*, the neſt being frequently found in the fens and marſhes in many parts of this kingdom ‡. The neſt is compoſed of dried plants, with a few feathers. The eggs, four or five in number,

* *Arct. Zool.*

† *Penroſe Hiſt. Falkland Iſl.* p. 36.—*Boug. Voy.*— *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 151.

‡ Both this and the *Jack Snipe* are to be found the whole year through in *Cumberland*. Dr. *Heyſham.*—In the fens of *Lincolnſhire*, *Wolmar Foreſt*, *Bodmyn Downs*. *Barring. Miſc.* p. 211.—I have been informed that it breeds in ſeveral of the iſlets, called *Aytes*, of the river *Thames*.

oblong, of a dirty olive-colour, marked with duſky ſpots. When diſturbed, in the breeding ſeaſon, ſoars to a vaſt height, making a ſingular bleating kind of noiſe; and when they deſcend, dart down with vaſt rapidity. The *male* alſo (while his mate ſits on the eggs) often poiſes himſelf on his wings, making ſometimes a whiſtling, and ſometimes a drumming noiſe*. They feed on ſmall worms, and other inſects, which they find in the moiſt ground; as alſo on *ſmall ſnails*; having found the laſt whole in the ſtomachs of both this and the next ſpecies. They are dreſſed without exenterating, as the *Woodcock*, and are accounted delicate.

7. FINMARK SN.

Scolopax gallinaria, *Muller*, p. 23. N° 183.
Finmark Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* p. 471. D.

DESCRIPTION. VERY like the common *Snipe*, and the bill tuberculated in the ſame manner; but differs in the head being entirely grey: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Finmark*.

8. + JACK SNIPE.

Scolopax Gallinula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 244. 8.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 139.—*Brun.* p. 163.—*Muller*, p. 23. N° 189.—*Friſch.* t. 231.
La petite Becaſſine, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 303. 3. pl. 26. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 490.—*Pl. Enl.* 884.
Gid, Jack Snipe, or Judcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 291.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 86.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 189. pl. 68.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 367. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is half as big as the former, and weighs ſcarce two ounces: length eight inches and a half. Bill above an inch

* *Br. Zool.*

and

and a half long, and black: crown of the head black, tinged with ruſt-colour: over each eye a yellow ſtreak: neck varied with white, brown, and pale red: ſcapulars narrow, long, and of a brown colour, margined with yellow: the rump of a gloſſy blueiſh purple: belly and vent white: greater quills duſky: tail brown, with tawny edges, and conſiſts of twelve feathers: legs cinereous green.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is either leſs common than the former, or not ſo well aſcertained by the different voyagers; as I cannot trace it more ſouth than *Aleppo*, where it is not uncommon *, and to the north as far as lat. 80. 27 †. It is found both in *Europe* and *North America*. I ſuſpect likewiſe, from a paſſage in *Fermin* ‡, that it inhabits *Surinam*. The manners are much like thoſe of the laſt ſpecies.

* *Ruſſel Alep.* p. 65.

† *Phypps* mentions a low flat iſle off *Waygats*, which "abounds with a ſmall *Snipe*, ſimilar to the *Jack Snipe* in *England*." See *Voy.* p. 53.

‡ *Hiſt. Surin.* vol. ii. p. 189, 190.—He there talks of a large and a ſmall *Snipe*: the firſt is rufous, black, and aſh-colour, mixed: breaſt and belly aſh-colour: it is ſmaller than the *Partridge*, and flies ſlowly, but runs quick. The ſmall one he deſcribes much like ours; and ſays, they are ſeen by thouſands on the *ſea ſhores*; that it muſt be a bad markſman that does not kill ſixty at once, with fine ſhot; and that he has killed eighty-five with a ſingle charge. The fleſh of both is accounted very delicate; but the laſt is ſo ſmall that a man may ſafely eat twenty at a meal.

9. CAPE SN.

Scolopax Capenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 246. 14.
La Becaſſine du Cap de B. Eſperance, *Briſ. Orn.* App. p. 141. pl. 6.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 494.—*Pl. Enl.* 270.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Snipe:* length ten inches. Bill one inch and three-quarters; colour of it reddiſh brown: the crown of the head is aſh-colour, croſſed with ſtreaks of black: down the middle is a pale band from the baſe of the bill to the hind head: round the eyes white, ending in a ſtreak behind: the under part is bounded by a black line; the reſt of the head and neck rufous: at the top of the breaſt a narrow band of black; from this all the under parts are duſky white: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, are aſh-colour, tranſverſely waved and croſſed with black; moſt regular on the wing coverts, each feather of which is marked with four or five yellowiſh bars on the inner web, and as many round ſpots of the ſame on the outer: the tail feathers are alſo marked in the ſame manner; the four middle feathers having bars of the yellowiſh colour, and the four outer ones on each ſide ſpots, as in the quills: the inner edge of the wing, in the courſe of the ſcapulars, ſtreaked with white: legs duſky.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

9. VAR. A. PL. LXXXI.

DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are rufous cheſnut: chin almoſt white: the eye ſurrounded with black, and placed in a large bed of white, pointing to the hind head; the reſt of the head, neck, and breaſt, black: the back, rump, wing coverts, and ſecond quills, dark olive green, elegantly mottled and barred with duſky: ſcapulars white: the two

7 middle

Cape Snipe Var. A.

middle tail feathers like the back; the others, and greater quills, duſky black, marked with large orange ſpots, five or ſix on each feather: belly, thighs, and vent, white: bill and legs pale brown.

The deſcription and figure of this variety is taken from a painting by the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my poſſeſſion.

La Becaſſine de la Chine, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 495.—*Pl. Enl.* 881.

9. VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than the *common Snipe:* length ten inches. Bill yellow, with a duſky tip: top of the head brown, mixed with black: down the middle of the crown, and over each eye, a ſtripe of white: the chin white: the reſt of the head and neck mixed grey and pale brown: the fore part of the neck is ſtreaked perpendicularly; and the back part, and all round the bottom, tranſverſely: the upper part of the body and wings delicately mixed and waved with blueiſh grey, brown, pale rufous, and black: breaſt and under parts white: quills duſky, marked with oval cream-coloured ſpots: tail blue grey and duſky mixed, with three or four roundiſh cream-coloured ſpots on each feather, ſurrounded with black: legs grey.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

La Becaſſine de Madagaſcar, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 495.—*Pl. Enl.* 922.

9. VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill of a browniſh red; ſtrait, except towards the end, where it bends a trifle downwards: round the eye white, paſſing a little way down the neck on each ſide; above this a black ſtreak: the chin white: reſt of the head and neck rufous: the lower part of the neck and back undulated

with black and grey: wing coverts finely undulated black and aſh-colour: the ſecond quills and tail are undulated grey and black, with three or four oval ſpots of a pale rufous, encircled with black: the great quills are banded with rufous and black alternately: the under part of the body white: legs the colour of the bill.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

9. VAR. D. Rallus Benghalenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 263. 8.
Le Chevalier de Bengale, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 209. 9.
——— vert, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 520.
Bengal Water Rail, *Albin*, iii. pl. 90.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length eight inches and a half. Bill ſhorter than in the others; colour of it and the irides yellow: crown of the head white: round the eyes the ſame, paſſing towards the hind head, and ending in a point: ſides of the head, throat, and neck, deep brown: upper part of the back, the ſcapulars, and wing coverts, green: lower part of the back and rump, the upper tail coverts, and under parts of the body, white: prime quills purple; the outer webs marked with five orange ſpots: the ſecondaries are green, and as long as the greater quills; the one neareſt the body white: tail purple, marked with orange ſpots: legs of a greeniſh yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Bengal*. I have ſcarce a doubt of this being a further variety of the *Cape* ſpecies.

La

La Beccaſine de Madraſt, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 308. 4.—*Baf. Oif.* vii. p. 496. Partridge Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 193. pl. 1. fig. 2.

10. MADRAS SN.

THIS has a pale rufous bill: the upper parts mixed with fulvous and blackiſh: down the middle of the crown a blackiſh brown ſtripe; and on each ſide of the head, behind the eye, another: on the back are two black brown bands: the throat and fore part of the neck fulvous, marked with blackiſh ſpots: the reſt of the under parts white, except a band of black acroſs the breaſt: the quills and tail are variegated with black, fulvous, and grey: the hind toe of equal length with the fore ones.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Madras*.

PLACE.

La Beccaſſine blanche des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 218.

11. WHITE INDIAN SN.

LESS than ours. Bill black: the head white, tinged with very pale dirty grey: through the eye a grey ſtreak, reaching almoſt to the hind head: a little beneath the eye is another of the ſame colour: throat white: neck and breaſt dirty white, marked with ſpots and longitudinal ſtreaks of dirty grey: the back, rump, wing coverts, ſecondaries, and tail, dirty grey, croſſed with waved bands of the colour of *umber*: the leſſer wing coverts are almoſt white on the outer web; and the greater ones deep dirty grey: the belly and vent are white: the ſides of the belly croſſed with pale dirty grey bands: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*.

PLACE.

12. AMERICAN GODWIT.

Scolopax fedoa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 244. 9.
La Barge rouſſe d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 287. 7.
———— de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 507.
Greater American Godwit, *Edw.* pl. 137.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 371.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Godwit:* length ſixteen inches. Bill ſix inches long; colour of it yellow, towards the point black: eyes placed far back in the head: over the eye a white line: from bill to eye a duſky line: beneath the throat white: head and neck mottled with duſky and light brown: breaſt barred with black: belly brown: back and wing coverts varied with ruſty brown and duſky: quills ferruginous on the outer webs: tail barred light brown and black: legs long, black, naked high above the knees: the outer and middle toes connected to the firſt joint.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is called a *Curlew*.

13. RED GODWIT.

Scolopax Lapponica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 146. 15.—*Faun. Suec.* 174.—*Brun.* N° 165.—*Muller*, N° 186.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 411.
La Barge rouſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p 281. 5. pl. 25. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 504. —*Pl. Enl.* 900.
Red-breaſted Godwit, *Edw.* pl. 138.—*Br. Zool.* N° 181. pl. 77.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 372.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches: weight 12 ounces. Bill three inches and three quarters, rather inclining upwards; colour duſky, inclining to yellow next the head: the head, neck, breaſt, and upper part of the back, are ferruginous, ſtreaked with black, except the neck, which is plain: over the eyes a ſtreak of a paler colour:

colour: lower part of the back and rump rufous white; the feathers duſky down the ſhafts: the upper tail coverts are barred rufous, white, and brown: the leſſer wing coverts are brown, fringed with white; the greater ones plain, and of a darker brown; ſome of them tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing: greater quills black on the outer webs, white towards the baſe within: the ſecondaries half white, half black: the tail of the ſame colours: legs black.

This ſpecies ſeems to be moſt plentiful in *America*, being found in numbers in the fens about *Hudſon's Bay*, where they breed, and then retire ſouthward. The natives know it by the name of *Puſquatiſhiſhue*. It now and then appears in *England*, but is very rare*. It is however more plentiful on the continent. Is found in *Lapland* †. Appears about the *Caſpian Sea* in ſpring; but is never ſeen in *Sibiria*, nor in the north of *Aſia* ‡. It is ſaid to be a fine-flavoured bird. PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

13. VAR. A.

A TRIFLE bigger than the laſt. The bill four inches and a half in length, and turns much upwards; colour duſky, with the baſe reddiſh, and the point nearly black: the upper parts of the body plain brown: head and neck cinereous: chin nearly white: over the eye a pale ſtreak: breaſt mottled with red: from thence to the vent white: tail as in the laſt deſcribed: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

* The *Br. Zool.* mentions its being once ſhot near *Hull*; and Mr. *Tunſtall* has a ſpecimen in his collection which came out of *Dorſetſhire*.

† *Linnæus.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.*

The

PLACE. The above ſpecimen came from *Gibraltar*, and appears to be a variety: and I ſuſpect it may alſo be a young bird, from the want of fullneſs of colour on the breaſt *.

14. COMMON GODWIT.

Scolopax ægocephala, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 146. 16.
La grande Barge griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 272. 3. pl. 24. fig. 2.
——————— aboyeuſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 876.
Godwit, Yarwhelp, or Yarwip, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 292.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 70.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 179.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 373.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches: weight twelve ounces. Bill four inches long, bending a little upwards; the baſe half pale purple, from thence to the end black; the under mandible ſhorteſt; from the baſe, paſſing over the eye, a whitiſh ſtreak: the head, neck, and upper parts, reddiſh brown, each feather marked down the middle with a dark ſpot: belly and vent white: the ſix prime quills are black; the inner edges reddiſh brown; the ſhaft of the firſt white, moſt of the others brown; the outer margins pale, and clouded with pale brown; the inner webs whitiſh, banded with greyiſh brown: the tail feathers are white; the two middle barred with brown; the others the ſame on the outer web, and the inner likewiſe towards the tips only: legs duſky. In ſome birds the rump is white, and the chin nearly ſo.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is found in *England*, at the ſame time with the *Ruffs*, and taken with them promiſcuouſly, a *Stale-Bird* being placed as for the others; but the *Godwit* continues with us the winter through, walking on the open ſands, like the *Curlew*, and feeds on

* This circumſtance has alſo been obſerved by Mr. *Pennant*, in the *Br. Zool.* but thinks it may be mere variety.

inſects.

inſects *. It is likewiſe met with in various parts of the continent of *Europe* and *Aſia*, as well as in *America*.

La grande Barge rouſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 284. 6.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 505.—*Pl. Enl.* 916. 14. VAR. A.

Barbary Godwit, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

THIS bird is fifteen inches long, and has a bill like the laſt. It is duſky on the upper parts; the feathers edged with rufous: over the eyes a ſtreak of rufous white: the throat and neck are rufous: lower part of the back and rump white, marked with duſky ſpots: upper tail coverts and tail barred black and white: under parts from the breaſt white: under tail coverts and ſides marked with tranſverſe black ſpots: thighs plain: ſome of the outer wing coverts edged at the ends with white: quills black, with the ſhafts white; the three firſt marked with a tranſverſe white ſpot one third from the end: ſecondaries edged and tipped with rufous: legs greeniſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Said to inhabit *England*. It is probably a mere variety of the laſt. I have obſerved them to vary much; and this ſeems to differ in ſex: at leaſt there are two birds in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which were there placed as *male* and *female*, and anſwer to the deſcription of theſe laſt birds: one of them has the breaſt of a pure white, the other pale rufous. PLACE.

Cinereous Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 180. pl. 66. 15. CINEREOUS G.

SIZE of the *Greenſhank*. Bill two inches and a half long, but thicker than in that bird: the head, neck, and back, va- DESCRIPTION.

* *Br. Zool.*—I have ſeen them in the *London* markets, in the winter.

riegated with aſh-colour and white: tail ſlightly barred with cinereous: throat and breaſt white; the laſt marked with a few aſh-coloured ſpots: legs long, ſlender, and aſh-coloured.

PLACE. A ſpecimen ſhot near *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire*.

16. CAMBRIDGE G.

Cambridge Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 185.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than the *common Redſhank*. Head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous brown: leſſer wing coverts brown, edged with dull white, and barred with black: primaries duſky, whitiſh on their inner ſides: ſecondaries barred duſky and white: under ſide of the neck and breaſt dirty white: belly and vent white: tail barred cinereous and black: legs orange.

PLACE. Shot near *Cambridge*. In the collection of the Rev. Mr. *Green*.

17. JADREKA SN.

Scolopax limoſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* 172.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 190.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 171.

La Barge, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 262. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 500. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 874.

Stone Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 5.

Second ſort of Godwit, *Will. Orn.* p. 293. pl. 53.

Leſſer Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 182.

Jadreka, *Olaf. Icel.* ii. p. 201. t. 48.—*Artt. Zool.* N° 375.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeventeen inches: weight nine ounces. Bill near four inches long, duſky, the baſe yellowiſh: irides white: the head and neck are cinereous: cheeks and chin white: back brown: on the wings a line of white: rump and vent white: two middle tail feathers black, the others white at the ends; which increaſes on

on the outer feathers, ſo as the exterior ones are white for nearly the whole length: legs duſky.

This inhabits *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Sweden*. Migrates in flocks in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*. Seen about lake *Baikal*; and is ſaid alſo to have been met with in *England*. PLACE.

18. + GREEN-SHANK.

Scolopax glottis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 10.—*Faun. Suec.* 171.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 137.—*Brun.* 167.—*Muller*, p. 23.
La Barge griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 267. 2. pl. 23. fig. 1.
——— variée, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 503.
Pluvialis major, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. A. 8.
Greater Plover of Androvand, *Will. Orn.* p. 106. pl. 55.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 317. 9. pl. 268?—*Raii Syn.* p. 190. 6?
Green-legged Horſeman, *Albin*, ii. pl. 69.
Greenſhank, *Br. Zool.* N° 183.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 379.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Redſhank:* length fourteen inches: weight ſix ounces. Bill two inches and a half long, black, and ſlender; the upper mandible is ſtrait, but bends a trifle downwards at the tip; the under curves in the ſame manner upwards: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are pale aſh-colour, marked down the ſhafts with brown; the laſt colour deepeſt on the back, and occupying moſt of the middle feathers: over the eye is a ſtreak of white: ſcapulars as the back: the lower part of the back, and all the under parts from the breaſt, white: quills duſky, marked on the inner webs with white ſpots; the five outer ones darkeſt: tail white, croſſed with duſky bars: legs duſky green, pretty long: the outer toe united to the middle one as far as the firſt joint: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds are ſometimes in tolerable plenty on our coaſts, being

being met with in ſmall flocks in the winter ſeaſon, as well as in marſh lands in the neighbourhood of the ſea. Sometimes ſent up to the *London* markets, where I have bought them, and thought their fleſh to be well flavoured. Their ſummer reſidence is no doubt to the northward, ſince they are met with in *Sweden*, and other parts*, and are in plenty in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Inhabits alſo the province of *New York* †. *Sloane* calls his bird a *Curlew*, but ſays the bill is ſtrait; and no doubt means this very ſpecies: that it is in *Jamaica* is certain, as I have received it from thence.

19. SPOTTED SNIPE.

Scolopax totanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 12.—*Brun.* N° 157.—*Muller*, 187.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 171.
Totanus alter, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 299.
Barker, *Albin*, ii. pl. 71?
Spotted Redſhank, *Br. Zool.* N° 186.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Greenſhank*. The head of a pale aſh-colour, marked with oblong ſtreaks of black: back duſky, varied with triangular white ſpots: wing coverts aſh-coloured, ſpotted in the ſame manner: quills duſky: breaſt, belly, and thighs, white; the firſt thinly ſpotted with black: the middle feathers of the tail aſh-coloured; the ſide feathers whitiſh, barred with black: legs long, and of a bright red.

PLACE. Inhabits various parts of the continent of *Europe*; and has been met with, though rarely, in *England*.

* *Sondmaer, Strom.* 235. † *Arct. Zool.*

Spotted

Spotted Woodcock, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 410. 19.
Spotted Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 374. + Var. A.
Lev. Muſ.

Description. THIS is larger and longer than the *Greenſhank:* in length near ſixteen inches. The bill more than two inches long, and brown: orbits, chin, and throat, white: from the bill to the eye a line of white: cheeks and fore part of the neck white, with ſhort duſky ſtreaks: crown and upper part of the neck brown, ſtreaked with white: wings black, marked with elegant triangular ſpots of white: breaſt and belly white: legs long, and in the living bird of a rich yellow; ſometimes red.

Place and Manners. This is found in *North America*, and is common at *Hudſon's Bay:* comes into the neighbourhood of *Albany* fort, the end of *April* or beginning of *May*, and departs the end of *September*. Frequents the banks of rivers, feeding on ſmall ſhell-fiſh and worms. On its return towards the ſouth ſtops at *New York* for a time, but proceeds more ſouthward, in order to paſs the winter. The natives call this ſpecies *Sa-ſa-ſhew*; the *Engliſh*, *Yellow-legs*. This, and ſeveral other ſpecies of *Snipes* and *Sandpipers*, are called, in *North America*, *Humilities**.

My ſpecimen ſeems ſtronger marked; with leſs white about the head than in the above, and the ſpots on the wings very diſtinct; but the prime quills are duſky, and not ſpotted: the bill is two inches and a quarter long, brown, ſhaped exactly as that of the *Greenſhank:* the legs yellowiſh brown. I received this from *Hudſon's Bay*, and eſteem it as differing in ſex only from the laſt deſcribed.

* *Arct. Zool.*

Scolopax

20.
+ REDSHANK.

Scolopax calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 11.—*Muller*, N° 186.—*Kram. El.* p. 353.—*Friſch.* ii. 240.
——— totanus, *Faun. Suec.* 167.
Le Chevalier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 188. 4. pl. 17. fig. 1.
——————— aux pieds rouges, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 513.
Redſhank, or Pool-Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 299.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 87.—*Br. Zool.* N° 184. pl. 65.
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill almoſt two; baſe reddiſh; end duſky black: irides reddiſh hazel: head and hind part of the neck duſky aſh-colour: back and ſcapulars gloſſy greeniſh brown: wing coverts aſh-colour, mixed with duſky and brown, and marked with whitiſh ſpots: ends of all the ſecondaries, except the two inner ones, white for an inch at the tip: quills duſky; four or five of the inner ones more or leſs tipped with white, with duſky margins: over the eye a ſtreak of white; and between the bill and eye a duſky mark: chin and fore part of the neck marked with ſhort duſky ſtreaks: the under parts from the breaſt, and the lower part of the back and rump, white, marked with minute duſky ſpecks: tail coverts and tail croſſed with numerous bars of black, twelve or thirteen on each feather: legs orange: claws black. In ſome birds both the rump and belly are of a pure white.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Redſhank* is pretty common in this kingdom, but grows ſcarcer towards the north. It breeds, like many others of this genus, in the marſhes; and lays four whitiſh eggs, tinged with olive, and marked with irregular black ſpots, moſt numerous at the large end. When diſturbed it has the actions of a *Lapwing*, flying round its neſt, which it is ſaid to do in a circular manner, and

and this regular, with the neſt in the centre, be the circuit larger or ſmaller; inſomuch that an attentive obſerver will often find it out by this circumſtance. It is common alſo in many parts of *Europe*, as high as *Finmark*; and is likewiſe found in *Sibiria**: is indigenous alſo to the *American* continent.

20. VAR. A. CHINESE REDSHANK.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black; bare, reddiſh, as in the *Redſhank:* irides blue: head, hind part of the neck, and back, greyiſh: chin, throat, breaſt, and belly, white; ſides of the three firſt marked with ſmall duſky ſpots: over the eyes a line of white: wings duſky: the outer webs of the coverts and ſecondaries barred with white and black; ſhaft of the outer quill white: rump and tail barred black and white: legs orange red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the marſhes of *China*. From the drawings of the late Dr. *Fothergill*.

21. WHITE REDSHANK.

Scolopax candida, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 247. 18.
Le Chevalier blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 207. 8.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 519.
White Redſhank, *Edw.* pl. 139.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Redſhank*: length eleven inches. Bill almoſt two, of an orange-colour, with the tip black: the upper part of the head, neck, back, ſcapulars, leſſer wing, and upper tail coverts, are white, varied with tranſverſe rufous grey ſtreaks: fore part of the head, throat, and from thence to the vent, as alſo the rump, pure white: greater wing coverts dirty white: prime quills grey: ſecondaries and tail white, ſpotted tranſverſely with rufous grey: legs orange.

* *Act. Zool.*

This

PLACE. This was met with at *Hudſon's Bay*; and, on our further acquaintance with it, is not unlikely to prove a mere variety of the *Redſhank*.

22. SEMIPALMATED SN.

Semipalmated Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 380.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill two inches long, duſky: head and neck ſtreaked black and white: breaſt white, marked with round black ſpots: belly and ſides white; the laſt croſſed with tranſverſe bars of brown: back and wing coverts cinereous, with great ſagittal ſpots of black: primaries duſky, croſſed with a white bar: ſecondaries white: the middle feathers of the tail cinereous, barred with black; outmoſt white: legs duſky: toes ſemipalmated.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.

23. STONE SN.

Stone Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 376.

DESCRIPTION. TWICE the ſize of a *Snipe*. Bill black: head, neck, breaſt, back, ſcapulars, and greater coverts, ſpotted black and white: rump and tail barred with the ſame: primaries duſky: legs long and yellow.

PLACE. Obſerved in autumn, feeding on the ſands on the lower part of *Chateaux Bay*, and are called *Stone Curlews*. Are perpetually nodding their heads.

24. YELLOW-SHANKS.

Yellowſhanks, *Arct. Zool.* N° 378.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill ſlender, black, a little bent at the end: head, hind part of the neck, back, and greater

wing coverts, dirty white, ſpotted with black: leſſer coverts plain brown: primaries duſky: breaſt and fore part of the neck ſpotted black and white: belly and tail coverts white: tail barred brown and white: legs yellow.

Appears in the province of *New York* in autumn. PLACE.

Nodding Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 370.

25. NODDING SN.

SIZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill ſlender, long, black: crown and upper part of the back duſky, ſtreaked with red: cheeks cinereous, ſtreaked with black: neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-colour, and marked with obſcure dark ſpots: belly white: thighs ſpotted with black: leſſer wing coverts aſh-coloured; greater duſky, edged with brown: quills duſky; the ſecondaries tipped with white: lower part of the back white, ſpotted with black: tail barred black and white; tip reddiſh: legs greeniſh: the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane. DESCRIPTION.

Obſerved in *Chateaux Bay*, on the coaſt of *Labrador*, in *September*. Are perpetually nodding their heads. PLACE.

Black Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 381.

26. BLACK SN.

BILL and legs red: plumage moſt intenſely black. DESCRIPTION.

Obſerved by *Steller* in the iſlands towards *America*. PLACE.

Red-breaſted Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 368.

27. RED-BREASTED SN.

SIZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill like that bird; above two inches long: head, neck, and ſcapulars, varied with black, aſh-colour, and red: fore part of the neck and breaſt ferruginous, DESCRIPTION.

thinly ſpotted with black: coverts and ſecondaries dark cinereous; the laſt tipped with white: back and rump white, concealed by the ſcapulars: tail barred duſky and white: legs dark green: middle and outer toe connected by a ſmall web.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſts of *New York*.

28. BROWN SN.

Brown Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 369. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length eleven inches. Bill two inches and a half long, and brown: between the baſe of it and the eye a white bar; and above the eye a ſpeck of white: the head, neck, and ſcapulars, of a fine uniform cinereous brown, marked in a few places with black; ſides of the head and fore part of the neck paleſt: wing coverts and prime quills dark brown; ſhaft of the firſt quill white: ſecondaries pale brown, edged with white: back white: rump and tail barred black and white: breaſt mottled white and brown: belly white: legs dark brown: hind toe placed high up, and pretty long.

PLACE. Found with the former.

29. ASH-COLOURED SN.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches. Bill more than an inch and a half long, ſtrait, except at the tip, where it is a trifle bent; colour black: upper part of the head, neck, and body, aſh-colour: between the bill and eye a whitiſh mark: chin and fore part of the neck white, mottled a little with brown on the throat: breaſt and ſides of the body aſh-colour: middle of the belly white: legs yellowiſh green.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Eimeo* and *Palmerſton* Iſles. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

Scolopax fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 243. 5. 30.
La Barge brune, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 276. 4. pl. 23. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875. DUSKY SN.
Duſky Snipe, *Arct. Zool.* p. 471. 6.

LENGTH almoſt twelve inches. Bill two inches and one third, a little bent downwards at the point; colour black; the baſe of the lower mandible pale: plumage on the upper part of the body duſky black; the edges of the feathers whitiſh: crown darkeſt, and plain: ſcapulars and leſſer wing coverts marked with whitiſh ſpots on the margins: lower part of the back and rump white: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, deep aſh-colour: from thence to the vent the ſame, but growing lighter as it approaches the laſt, and here and there mixed and edged with white: quills brown, paleſt within, and ſpotted with grey on the outer margin, and ſome of the ſecondaries on both webs: the two middle tail feathers duſky brown, marked with tranſverſe whitiſh ſtreaks; the others brown, croſſed in the ſame manner with white: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Breeds within the *Arctic* circle. Migrates into *Ruſſia* and *Siberia*. PLACE.

Scolopax cinerea, *N. C. Petr.* vol. xix. 6. t. 19. *(J. Gueldenſtaedt.)* 31.
Terek Avoſet, *Arct. Zool.* p. 502. TEREK SN.

LENGTH nine inches. The bill bends upwards from the baſe, and a little downwards at the tip, and is nearly two DESCRIPTION.

inches in length; colour of it black: irides brown: the plumage on the upper parts is wholly cinereous; the middle of each feather brown, which is in ſtreaks on the head and neck, on the back oblong, and on the rump tranſverſe: the under parts white; but the throat and breaſt ſtreaked with aſh-colour: wings aſh-colour, croſſed with a bar of white: quills brown; the ſhaft of the firſt white, the ſecond cinereous: ſecondaries tipped with white: the two middle tail feathers are cinereous; the reſt the ſame, varied with whitiſh, but not banded: legs reddiſh brown: toes ſomewhat palmated at the baſe: claws blackiſh.

Male and *female* alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits, during the ſummer, the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea*, particularly about the mouth of the river *Terek*, where it breeds. Met with in flocks in the marſhes, eſpecially on the borders of ſalt lakes, and feeds on inſects. This ſeems not perfectly conſonant to any genus: ſeems a link between the *Snipe* and *Avoſet*: but, in our opinion, the bill turning downwards at the point, ſeems to forbid the placing it with the latter; though the feet being palmated gives it great affinity.

32. CAURALE SN. Le Caurâle, ou petit Paon des Roſes, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 169. pl. 14.—*Pl. Enl.* 782.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a moſt beautiful ſpecies: is about the ſize of the *Whimbrel*, and meaſures fifteen inches in length. The bill is near two inches long, of a yellowiſh green, and bends a very trifle downwards: the head and ſides below the eyes are black: over the eye is a ſtreak of white; and the black is bounded beneath by white, paſſing from the chin and throat to the hind head; in the

the middle of this white, on each ſide, in the direction of the jaw, is a black ſlender line: the neck and breaſt are rufous, ſtriated tranſverſely with ſlender black lines: back the ſame, but more grey, croſſed with broad bars of black: ſcapulars grey, banded with white: the wings are cream-colour, mottled with black near the ſhoulder, and beautifully banded with rufous red; in the middle, and at ſome diſtance from the end of the quills, in both places accompanied with black: the tail is grey, mottled and ſtriated acroſs with black interrupted bands; and near the end croſſed with a broad bar of black, bounded above with rufous red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: legs yellow, and rather ſhort for the ſize of the bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits the interior parts of *Guiana*, but is not common. It frequents the ſides of rivers: is a ſolitary bird, and known by a kind of plaintive whiſtle, which the natives imitate, in order to decoy the bird within reach. The ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum* is a moſt perfect and fine-coloured one. I have ſeen three or four others, which were leſs brilliant in their plumage. Hence we may ſuſpect that the *male* may differ from the *female* merely by this circumſtance; and that Sir *Aſhton Lever*'s bird is a *male*. The inhabitants of *Guiana* give this ſpecies the name of *Paon des Roſes*. One which came under my inſpection had a label affixed, with the name of *le Pard*.

GENUS

GENUS LXIX. SANDPIPER.

N° 1. Ruff.
2. Lapwing.
3. Greater D°.
4. Red-legged Sandpiper.
5. Cayenne S.
6. Louiſiane S.
VAR. A.
7. Goa S.
8. Senegal S.
9. Gambet S.
10. Swiſs S.
11. Grey S.
VAR. A.
12. Green S.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
13. Wood S.
14. White-winged S.
15. Selninger S.
16. Waved S.
17. Uniform S.
18. Duſky S.
19. Freckled S.
N° 20. Griſled S.
21. Striated S.
VAR. A.
22. Aſh-coloured S.
23. Common S.
24. Spotted S.
25. New York S.
26. Streaked S.
27. Boreal S.
28. Newfoundland S.
29. Variegated S.
30. Purre.
VAR. A.
31. Red-necked S.
32. Little S.
33. Dunlin.
34. Red S.
35. Southern S.
36. Knot.
37. Turnſtone.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.

THE bill in this genus is ſtrait, ſlender, and an inch and a half long, or under.

Noſtrils ſmall.

Tongue

Tongue ſlender.

Toes divided, or very ſlightly connected at the baſe by a membrane: hind toe weak.

Tringa pugnax, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 175.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 140.—*Brun.* 168. 169.—*Kram.* p. 352.—*Friſch.* t. 232. 235.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172. 1. + RUFF.

Le Combattant, ou Paon de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 240. 18. pl. 22. fig. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 521. pl. 29. 30.—*Pl. Enl.* 305. 306.

Ruffe, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 302. pl. 56.

Ruff and Reeve, *Albin*, i. pl. 72. 73.—*Br. Zool.* N° 192. pl. 69.—*Act. Zool.* p. 479. A.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH one foot. Bill more than one inch, yellowiſh; in ſome black: the whole face covered with numerous yellow pimples: irides hazel: the back part of the head, and the neck, are furniſhed with very long feathers, ſtanding out in a remarkable manner, not unlike the *ruff* worn by our anceſtors; a portion of this ſet of feathers ſtands up over each eye, imitating ears: the ruff is of as many different colours as there are birds who wear it, no two being alike; in general it is barred with black, yet I have ſeen many white, or of one plain colour; and I obſerve, that of whatever colour the *ruff* may be, the *breaſt* is very little different; and the tranſverſe markings on the upper parts of the plumage ſomewhat correſpond: the ground colour, however, is moſtly brown; the feathers in general barred with black, and many of them marked with concentric circles of black: quills duſky: lower belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white; the laſt pretty long: the four middle tail feathers barred Description.

not unlike the back; the others plain brown: the legs in all are dull yellow: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female*, or *Reeve*, wants the *ruff* on the neck, and is leſs than the *male*. General colour brown: the middle of each feather duſky, in ſome parts almoſt black; the edges of the feathers very pale: primaries duſky or black: ſecondaries barred rufous brown and black: belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white: tail duſky: legs as in the *male*.

The *male* bird does not gain the *ruff* till the ſecond ſeaſon, being till then like the *female*; as he alſo is from the end of *June* till the ſeaſon of love commences, when nature clothes him with the *ruff*, and the red pimples break out on the face; but after the time of incubation the long feathers fall off, and the caruncles ſhrink in under the ſkin, ſo as not to be diſcerned.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds inhabit the north of *Europe* in ſummer, as far as *Iceland*, as well as the northern marſhes of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. They arrive in *England* in the ſpring, chiefly in *Lincolnſhire* *, the iſle of *Ely*, and the *Eaſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire*. The *males* are in much greater number than the *females*; hence the continual battles for the ſake of poſſeſſion. The *male* chuſes a ſtand on ſome dry bank near a ſplaſh of water, running round a particular ſpot ſo often as to make a bare circular path: the moment a *female* appears, all the *males* within a given diſtance begin fighting, at which time the fowlers catch them, by means of nets, in great numbers †. They are alſo caught by means of *Stale Birds*, but

* Chiefly in the *Weſt Fen. Tour in Scotl.*

† By placing a clap-net, fourteen yards long and four broad, over night, forty-four birds have been caught at one pull, the morning following; and in all ſix dozen in the courſe of the morning.—A fowler has caught between forty and fifty dozen in one ſeaſon.—*Br. Zool.*

in

in much leſs quantity. It is uſual to fat theſe birds for the table by means of *bread* and *milk*, mixed with *hemp-ſeed*, and ſometimes boiled *wheat*, to theſe by many *ſugar* is added; which laſt in a fortnight's time will cauſe them to be one lump of fat, when they will fetch from two ſhillings to half a crown each. The *Reeve* lays four eggs in a tuft of graſs, the beginning of *May*; they are white, marked with large ruſty ſpots: and the young are hatched in about a month. It is not known for certain where this ſpecies paſs the winter, and perhaps it may be ſome time before we do; for, as the bird has the characteriſtic marks of the *Ruff* only in breeding-time, it may poſſibly paſs unheeded among the ſeveral others of this genus. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is a variety of the *female*, being wholly white, except the wings, which have much the ſame marking as uſual, except of a very pale colour.

Tringa vanellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* 176.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 141.—*Brun.* N° 170.—*Muller*, N° 192.—*Kram. El.* p. 353.—*Friſch.* ii. 213.—*Olin. Uc.* pl. in p. 21.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172. 2. ← LAPWING.

Le Vanneau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 94. 1. pl. 8. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 48. pl. 4.—*Pl. Enl.* 242.

Lapwing, or Baſtard Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 110. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* 307. pl. 57.—*Albin*, i. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 190.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 480. D. *Lev. Muſ.*

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half: weight eight ounces. Bill one inch or more, and black: irides hazel: the crown of the head is gloſſy greeniſh black; at the back part ſprings a creſt compoſed of narrow feathers, ſome of which are four inches in length, and turn upwards at the ends: round the eye and the ſides DESCRIPTION.

ſides of the neck white: beneath the eye a ſtreak of black: fore part of the neck, as far as the breaſt, black; hind part white and brown: the back and wings green; the firſt gloſſed with purple, the laſt with blue: quills black; the four firſt have a white ſpot at the tip: the baſe half of the ſecondaries white: breaſt and belly white: upper tail coverts and vent pale rufous: tail white, for half way next the baſe; the end half black; the outer feathers almoſt wholly white: legs browniſh red.

Male and *female* alike, but the laſt is rather ſmaller.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is pretty common in *England*, where it remains the whole year. They lay their eggs on the ground, ſcraping together a little dried graſs for a bed; they are four in number, of a dirty olive, ſpotted with black. The hen ſits about three weeks: the young run within two or three days after they are hatched. The *female* has great addreſs in decoying the curious impertinent from the neſt or young, uſing many ſtratagems of deceit; flying over the head of any one with great noiſe: is ſaid to be moſt clamorous when fartheſt from the neſt; and will even feign to run along the ground, as if lame, in order to decoy. Towards winter both young and old collect in flocks of four or five hundred, or more, and are ſeen on our heaths; and in ſome places are taken in nets, for the uſe of the table *. Their eggs are alſo thought a delicacy, and fetch a good price †.

Theſe are alſo common in moſt parts of *Europe*, as far as

* In the provinces of *Brie* and *Champaign*, in *France*, are ſeen in vaſt flocks of thouſands, and decoyed into the nets by the playing of a mirror, with the addition of ſome ſtuffed birds, with here and there a live one intermixed. *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

† Three ſhillings per dozen.—*Br. Zool.*

Iceland; and on the continent. Change place according to the ſeaſon; being met with in the winter in *Perſia* and *Egypt*. We have alſo ſeen a ſpecimen from *China*. The chief food of the bird in its wild ſtate is *worms*, which it draws out of the ground morning and evening. It is frequently kept in gardens, of which it is a uſeful inhabitant, freeing them from *worms* and *ſlugs*, and in time becoming tolerably familiar. I have ſeen this bird approach a worm caſt, turn it aſide, and after making two or three turns about, by way of giving motion to the ground, the worm came out, and the watchful bird ſeizing hold of it drew it forth. During froſty and hard weather, this pretty gardener will feed on bits of *pudding*, *meat*, and ſuch like; but ever forſaking theſe when *worms* can be had, its moſt eſteemed food.

Le grand Vanneau de Bologne, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 110. 5.

3. GREATER LAPWING.

DESCRIPTION.

BIGGER than a *Lapwing*. Bill yellowiſh, with the tip black: head and hind part of the neck cheſnut: back, wings, ſcapulars, and rump, black: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, white, marked with ferruginous ſpots: belly, ſides, and thighs, white: quills and tail black: legs the colour of yellow oker.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Ginocchiella*.

Tringa erythropus, *Scop. Ann.* i. 146.

4. RED-LEGGED SANDPIPER.

DESCRIPTION.

BIGGER than the *Ruff*. Bill black: forehead rufous white: the upper parts of the body and wings cinereous brown: the ſecond quills white; the firſt ſeven prime ones black: belly foot-

colour: rump and tail rufous white, the laſt croſſed with a black band at the tip: the thighs naked for the greateſt part of their length: legs red.

Native place uncertain.

5. CAYENNE S.

Le Vanneau armé de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 66.—*Pl. Enl.* 836.
Vanneau, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 193.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than our *Lapwing:* length eight inches and a half. The bill is red, three quarters of an inch long, with the tip black: the forehead and throat are black: the middle of the crown aſh-colour: hind head brown; from it ſpring five or ſix blackiſh long feathers, forming a creſt not unlike that of the *Lapwing:* the neck is duſky white: on the breaſt a broad band of black: belly and vent white: the back of a greeniſh purple: the outſide of the wing, for ſome way from the ſhoulder, white; near the bend a ſhort, brown, ſharp ſpur, rather bent: the baſe half of the tail is white; the end half black; the tip fringed with white: legs reddiſh: toes of moderate length: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne.* Met with commonly in the marſhy *ſavannas,* and lives on inſects.

6. LOUISIANE S.

Le Vanneau armé de la Louiſiane, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 114. 7. pl. 8. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 65.—*Pl. Enl.* 835.
Armed Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* N° 395.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Lapwing:* length eleven inches. Bill orange; at the baſe of it a naked ſkin of the ſame colour, which riſes up on the forehead, takes in the eyes, and hangs on each ſide of the mandible like a *wattle:* the top of the head is black: the reſt of the

the upper parts grey brown: the under yellowiſh white: at the bend of the wing a ſharp ſpur: quills chiefly black, mixed more or leſs with grey: tail yellowiſh white, tipped with black: legs red: claws black.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

Parra Dominica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 259. 1. 6.
Le Vanneau armé de St. Domingue, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 118. 8. VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill yellow, the baſe of it ſurrounded with a yellow ſkin, as in that bird: the head and upper parts pale yellow: the under yellowiſh white, inclining to roſe-colour: tail as the back, but the ſide feathers incline to roſe-colour on the inner webs: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits ſeveral of the warmer parts of *America* and *St. Domingo*. PLACE.

Vanneau armé de Goa, *Pl. Enl.* 807. 7.
——————— des Indes, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 64. GOA S.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill duſky: head and neck black: before the eye, and round it, carunculated and red: from the back part of the eye a ſtripe of white, paſſing down on each ſide the neck, and communicating with the breaſt, which, as well as the under parts of the body, is white: the back and wing coverts are rufous brown: greater coverts white: quills black: the baſe of the tail for one third is white, the middle black, and the end brown: legs yellow: it has four toes, all of a moderate length: on the fore part of the wing, near the joint, is a ſhort ſharp ſpur. DESCRIPTION.

This came from *Goa*. PLACE.

Parra

8.
SENEGAL S.

Parra Senegalla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 259. 2.
Le Vanneau armé du Senegal, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 111. 6. pl. 10. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 62.—*Pl. Enl.* 362.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Lapwing*: length twelve inches. Bill yellowiſh green, with the tip black: the forehead covered with a yellow ſkin, as in the *Louiſiane* ſpecies, but not taking in the eye: the forehead is white: chin and throat black: the head and upper parts of the neck, body, and leſſer wing coverts, grey brown: the under parts the ſame, but paler: lower part of the belly, upper and under tail coverts, dirty white: the greater wing coverts the ſame: quills black, more or leſs white at the bottom: at the bend of the wing a black ſpur: tail, half way from the baſe, dirty white; the reſt of the length black, with pale rufous tips.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Senegal*.

It was perhaps theſe that interrupted Mr. *Adanſon*'s ſhooting, as they alarmed all the birds within hearing by their cries. The *Negroes* called them *Uett Uett*; the *French*, *Squallers*; becauſe, as ſoon as they ſee a man, they ſet up a loud ſcreaming, on which all other birds take the hint, and fly off. He ſays that they always fly in pairs, and have a ſpur on each wing *.

* See *Voy.* 8vo. p. 77.

Tringa

Tringa gambetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* 177.—*Scop. Ann.* i. 142. 9. GAMBET S.
Tringa variegata, *Brun.* N° 181.—*Muller*, N° 204.
Le Chevalier rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 192. 4.
La Gambette, *Pl. Enl.* 845.
Gambetta, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 300.
Red-legged Horſeman, *Albin*, ii. pl. 68.
Gambet, *Br. Zool.* N° 198. pl. 70.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 394.

SIZE of the *Greenſhank:* length twelve inches. Bill of a reddiſh colour, with a black tip: the irides yellowiſh green: head, back, and breaſt, cinereous brown, ſpotted with dull yellow: wing coverts and ſcapulars cinereous, edged with dull yellow: prime quills duſky; ſhaft of the firſt white: tail duſky, bordered with yellow: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *England*, but is not common: has been ſhot on the coaſt of *Lincolnſhire*. Known in *France*; but is there a rare bird. Has a note not unlike the whiſtle of a *Woodcock*; and the fleſh is eſteemed. Inhabits *Scandinavia* and *Iceland*; called in the laſt *Stelkr*. It has alſo been taken in the *Frozen Sea*, between *Aſia* and *America*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Tringa Helvetica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 12.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 412.
Vanneau de Suiſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 106. 4. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 60.—*Pl. Enl.* 853. 10. SWISS S.
Swiſs Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* N° 396.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of the *Lapwing:* length eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, and black, ſwelling at the point: forehead and neck white; the feathers of the laſt daſhed with brown down DESCRIPTION.

the

the ſhafts: hind part of the head ſpotted with black and white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, black: thighs and vent white: back and wing coverts white, ſpotted with black: prime quills black: tail white, croſſed with narrow bars of black, which are leaſt in number on the outer feathers: legs black: hind toe ſmall. The bird deſcribed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* had a mixture of white lunated ſpots with the black on the under parts; which Dr. *Forſter* ſuſpects may prove the young bird.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits the coaſts of *Connecticut* and *Hudſon's Bay:* viſits the laſt in ſpring; and feeds on berries, inſects, and worms. Common throughout the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, and *Sibiria:* ſuppoſed to breed in the arctic flats of the laſt. It is alſo found in *France* and *Switzerland*; but never many of them together.

11. GREY S.

Tringa ſquatarola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 23.—*Faun. Suec.* 186.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 144.—*Brun.* N° 176.—*Muller*, p. 25.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.
Le Vanneau gris, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 100. 2. pl. 9. fig. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 854.
Le Vanneau pluvier, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 68.
Grey Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 309. pl. 57.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Albin*, i. pl. 76.
Grey Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* N° 191.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 393.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Golden Plover:* weight ſeven ounces: length twelve inches. Bill one inch and a quarter in length, black: the head, back, and wing coverts, black, edged with greeniſh aſh-colour, with ſome white: cheeks and throat white, marked with oblong duſky ſpots: belly and thighs white: outer webs of the quills black; the lower part of the inner webs of the four firſt white:

white: rump white: tail barred black and white *: legs dirty green: back toe ſmall.

This is now and then ſeen on the coaſts of *England*, in the winter time, in ſmall flocks. Found in *Carolina* in great numbers. Alſo common in *Sibiria*; appearing there in autumn in great flocks, coming from the extreme north, where they breed †. PLACE.

Tringa varia, *Lin Syſt.* i. p. 252. 21.
Le Vanneau varié, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 103. 3. pl. 9. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 923. II. VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, are brown; the feathers ſpotted and margined with white: rump the ſame, but the ſpots are yellowiſh: upper tail coverts white, edged with grey and pale yellow: throat white: fore part of the neck grey brown; margins of the feathers white: from thence to the vent white: the wing coverts like the back; ſome of the outer greater ones duſky, margined at the ends with white: baſtard wing duſky: quills the ſame; from the fifth to the ninth edged with white at the tips; the others incline to grey brown, edged outwardly with white; the ſix inner ones ſpotted on the margins with white: the tail feathers barred with brown and white; the outer one all white, except a brown longitudinal ſtreak on the outer web: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

* *Linnæus* obſerves, that the outer feather has but one black bar, the others ſeveral.

† *Act. Zool.*

12.
+ GREEN S.

Tringa ochropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* 180.—*Muller.* p. 25.—*Brun.* N° 183.—*Friſch.* ii. 239.
Le Beccaſſeau, ou Cul blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 177. 1. pl. 16. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 534.—*Pl. Enl.* 843.
Tringa of Aldrovand, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 300. pl. 56. *(Cinclus Bellonii.)*
Tringa tertia Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 109. 8.—*Will. Orn.* 301. pl. 56.
Green Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* N° 201.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 389, *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black: top of the head and hind part of the neck duſky aſh-colour: over the eye a pale ſtreak; and between the bill and eye duſky: back and wings greeniſh gloſſy brown; the edges of the feathers ſpotted with dirty white: chin white: fore part of the neck duſky white, marked with dark ſtreaks: from thence to the vent white; as are the upper and lower tail coverts: quills and outer edge of the wing plain duſky brown: ſecondaries nearly as long as the quills: under the wings duſky, the feathers barred with white, the bars meeting obliquely, and forming the ſhape of the letter V: the tail is white, the feathers more or leſs barred with duſky; the outer one leaſt of all: the legs are of a greeniſh lead-colour, ſlender: the outer and middle toes united at the baſe by a membrane.

PLACE. This bird is common to many parts of *Europe*, and is for the moſt part a ſolitary ſpecies. It frequents freſh waters and ſtreams. Is very plenty in the watery places of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and is found as far as *Iceland*. It is alſo in *England*, though rather ſcarce; and I am not clear that it is ſeen, except in the winter ſeaſon, having never heard of the circumſtance: nor is it

ever met with in greater numbers than four or five together. Is found alſo in *America*. This has a muſky kind of ſmell, not unlike ſome of the *Petrel* genus.

Tringa littorea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. N° 17.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 185.—*Brun.* N° 177. 178.—*Muller*, N° 200. 12. VAR. A.
Le Chevalier cendré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 203. 7. pl. 17. fig. 2.
——— varié, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 300.
Mr. Oldham's white Heron, *Albin*, iii. pl. 89.
Shore Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 481. F.

THIS differs not materially from the other. The ſpots on the back are ferruginous inſtead of white: the ſhaft of the firſt quill is white, as in that bird; and the ſecondaries have white tips: the legs are brown. DESCRIPTION.

This bird is ſaid to migrate from *Sweden* into *England* at the approach of winter*. PLACE.

Brunnich mentions a further variety, wherein the firſt quill has a black ſhaft, and the ſpots on the back and wings leſs: and obſerves, that they differ in age and ſex.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and black: head and hind part of the neck pale aſh-colour: through the eye a duſky ſtreak: forehead white: over the eye a line of the ſame: back and wings cinereous, marked with whitiſh ſpots, not very conſpicuous: ſides of the head, and under parts, dirty white; acroſs the breaſt verging to aſh-colour: quills duſky: tail the ſame; all but the two middle feathers barred with white on the outer webs: legs duſky green. 12. VAR. B. DESCRIPTION.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 590.

PLACE. Inhabits *King George's Sound.* In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks.*

13. WOOD S.

Tringa glareola, *Faun. Suec.* N° 184.
Wood Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 482. G.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to equal a *Starling* in ſize. Back brown, dotted with white: rump and belly white: quills brown; the ſhaft of the firſt white: ſecondaries white at the tips: tail banded brown and white; the outer feathers leaſt brown in them.

PLACE. Inhabits the moiſt woods of *Sweden.*

14. WHITE-WINGED S.

DESCRIPTION. A TRIFLE bigger than the *Purre:* length eight inches and a half. Bill one inch, cinereous: irides duſky brown: over the eye a pale ſtreak: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, are browniſh black: leſſer wing coverts duſky black: from the bend of the wing an oblique ſtreak paſſes over the wing coverts; the greater ones mixed ferruginous and black: quills black, and reach almoſt to the end of the tail: the throat, breaſt, belly, and rump, are rufous: vent dirty yellow: the two middle tail feathers deep blackiſh brown; the others barred black and rufous; the outer feathers only on the exterior webs: legs duſky green.

PLACE. This inhabits *Otaheite,* near the rivers, and is called *Torowé.* Alſo met with at *Eimeo,* or *York Iſle,* and is there called *Té-te.*

VARIETIES. This bird varies. In one ſpecimen which came under my view, the crown of the head was duſky: the line over the eye ferruginous; and a tinge of the ſame was viſible throughout the whole of the plumage: bill and legs yellowiſh.

White-winged Sandpiper.

In another all the leſſer wing coverts were white: four of the middle tail feathers plain; the others barred as uſual: but all had the ſtreak over the eye. PL. LXXXII.

Tringa maritima, *Brun.* N° 182.—*Muller*, N° 206.—*Leems Lap.* N° 254. 15.
Selninger Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 480. C. SELNINGER S.

SIZE of a *Starling*. Upper parts varied with grey and black: middle of the back tinged with violet: fore part of the neck duſky: under part of the body white: tail duſky: the four outer feathers ſhorteſt, and edged with white: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Norway* and *Iceland*. Lives about the ſea ſhores, and emits a piping note. PLACE.

Tringa undata, *Brun. Orn.* p. 55. N° 183. 16.
Waved Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 481. E. WAVED S.

GENERAL colour duſky, undulated with luteous and white: wing coverts and ſecondaries tipped with white: rump white: tail cinereous, and margined with black at the tip: the firſt prime quill has a white ſhaft. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Denmark* and *Norway*. PLACE.

Tringa roſtro brevi nigro, tota diluté cinerea, *Muller*, N° 205. 17.
Uniform Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 482. H. UNIFORM S.

THIS ſpecies has a ſhort black bill; and the whole of the plumage of an uniform pale aſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Iceland*. PLACE.

Tringa

18. DUSKY S.

Tringa calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 19.
La Manbeche, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 226. 14. pl. 20. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 529. pl. 31.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Redſhank:* length nine inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a half, and black, with the baſe pale: the plumage on the upper parts is browniſh black, the feathers margined with pale cheſnut: the rump cinereous brown, tranſverſely ſtreaked with black, the margins of the feathers white: the under parts of the body cheſnut*: ſides tranſverſely ſtreaked with pale cheſnut and white: tail greyiſh brown; all except the two middle feathers margined with white: legs brown: the outer and middle toe united to the firſt joint.

PLACE. This ſpecies is ſpoken of by authors as a bird of both *France* and *Germany*; but is not, as we hear of, in *England*. It frequents the ſea ſhores, picking up the food there: further than this the manners are unknown. We have ſeen one quite correſponding with the above deſcription, except that the under parts were white: this came from *Gibraltar*.

19. FRECKLED S.

La Manbeche tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 229. 15. pl. 21. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 531.—*Pl. Enl.* 365.
Freckled Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* p. 480. B.

DESCRIPTION. A TRIFLE leſs than the *Redſhank:* length nine inches. Bill duſky: the upper parts of the body aſh-colour, ſpotted with red and black; the laſt gloſſed with violet: beneath reddiſh

* *Linnæus* calls it *olive*.

white,

white, varied with duſky and cheſnut ſpots: the two middle tail feathers cinereous, edged with white; the reſt the ſame, but darker: the outer feathers marked lengthways on the exterior web with a white line: legs greeniſh.

Inhabits *France*, the north of *Ruſſia*, and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

20. GRISLED S.

La Manbeche griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 233. 16. pl. 21. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 531.—*Pl. Enl.* 366.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *freckled Sandpiper:* length nine inches and a quarter. Bill more than one inch, and black: the plumage above is grey, the feathers with paler edges; but thoſe of the upper part of the back and ſcapulars plain grey; of the rump pale grey, marked with a double brown band parallel to the margin, which is white: the under parts are white; but the feathers of the neck, breaſt, and ſides, marked with a waved brown band parallel to the edge; and thoſe of the belly with a longitudinal brown line near the end: quills brown, edged with a paler colour; the ten firſt with white ſhafts: the ſecondaries grey; and the five next the body marked with a brown band parallel to the margin: tail grey, with white margins; and parallel to them a deep grey band: the legs black.

Inhabits *Europe:* found among its congenera on the ſea coaſts. PLACE.

21. STRIATED S.

Tringa ſtriata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 5.—*Muller*, N° 194.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 73.

Le Chevalier rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 196. 5. pl. 18. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 516.—*Pl. Enl.* 827.

Striated Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* N° 383.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Starling:* length ten inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and a half long; the baſe half red, the end black: the upper part of the body undulated with duſky and cinereous: fore part of the neck duſky: breaſt and belly white: primaries and ſecondaries black, the laſt tipped with white: tertials white, with a ſtripe of black: tail black: the feathers on the ſide cinereous, edged with white: legs orange.

Linnæus ſays, the rump and tail are white; the laſt faſciated with brown: and that the under parts are white, marked with both longitudinal and tranſverſe ſtripes: poſſibly this may differ in ſex, if the ſame bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits the colder parts of *Europe*; being found in *Sweden* and *Norway*. Is found, but leſs frequent, in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, though it is met with even in *Iceland* and *Greenland:* in the laſt place the winter throughout; running backwards and forwards on the ſhore, according as the waves approach or recede, feeding on ſuch inſects as are left on the beach. Often ſkims along the ſurface of the water, like a *Swallow*, catching inſects; riſing and falling with the waves, but ever avoiding coming in contact with them. In breeding-time retires within ſhore, and lays from four to ſix eggs, a little bigger than thoſe of the *Starling*, marked with pale obſcure ſpots. Twitters like the *Swallow*. Is not a very ſhy

ſhy bird: often caught in ſnares; and the fleſh is accounted good food. The feathers uſed for ſtuffing, like other feathers.

Le Chevalier tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 200, 6.

21?
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſmaller than the laſt. The upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are blackiſh, margined with rufous grey: ſcapulars the ſame, but barred with grey on the ſides: lower part of the back and rump white: fore part, as far as the breaſt, mixed black and white; verging to rufous on the ſides: breaſt and belly white, marked with minute black ſpots: lower belly plain white: wing coverts grey brown; ſome of them croſſed at the end with rufous grey and black: quills duſky, within hoary; ſhaft of the firſt white: upper and under tail coverts, the ſides, and tail, barred black and white. This ſeems much allied to the laſt, though varying ſomewhat in deſcription. *Briſſon's* two figures ſeem to differ not ſufficiently to form two diſtinct ſpecies.

Tringa cinerea, *Brun.* N° 179.—*Muller*, N° 202.—*Friſch*, t. 237.
Aſh-coloured Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 194.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 386.

22.
ASH-COLOURED S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches: weight five ounces. The head is aſh-colour, ſpotted with black: neck the ſame, marked with duſky ſtreaks: back and wing coverts finely varied with concentric ſemicircles of black, aſh-colour, and white: coverts of the tail barred black and white: tail cinereous, edged with white: breaſt and belly white; the firſt ſpotted with black: legs duſky green: toes bordered with a narrow finely-ſcolloped membrane.

PLACE. This ſpecies is ſeen on the ſhores of *Flintſhire*, in the winter time, in vaſt flocks. Suppoſed to breed in *Denmark*. It alſo inhabits *America*. Seen in great numbers on *Seal Iſlands*, near *Chateaux Bay*. Breeds at *Hudſon's Bay*, continuing the whole ſummer*; and is there called *Saſqua piſqua niſhiſh*.

23.
+ COMMON S.

Tringa hypoleucos, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 14.—*Faun. Suec.* 182.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 143.—*Brun.* N° 174.—*Muller*, p. 25.—*Kram. El.* p. 353.
La Guignette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 183. 2. pl. 16. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 540.
Petite Alouette de Mer, *Pl. Enl.* 850.
Sandpiper, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 301. pl. 55.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 204. pl. 71.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 388.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Purre:* length ſeven inches and a half: weight two ounces. Bill brown: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts very gloſſy: the head brown, ſtreaked with black: over each eye a white ſtreak: neck dull aſh-colour: back and wings greeniſh brown, croſſed with duſky narrow lines: the breaſt and under parts white: quills brown; the firſt plain; on the nine following a white ſpot on the inner web: tail rounded, of a greeniſh gloſſy brown; the four middle feathers croſſed with fine blackiſh lines; the two next on each ſide the ſame, with the tips white; the laſt but one ſpotted white on the edges; and the outer one white, marked on the inner web with brown bars: legs greeniſh brown†.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is not uncommon with us in the ſummer ſeaſon,

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Scopoli* adds, that the toes are ſemipalmated.

but

but none are ſeen late in autumn. They breed with us, and the eggs are five in number; the female lays them in ſome convenient hole in the bank of the river which ſhe frequents: the colour of them dirty yellowiſh white, with numerous duſky markings, moſtly round; and a few large ones of a paler colour, moſt at the large end. The bird is known at ſome diſtance by its piping note, which it frequently emits, and often flirts up its tail.

It is frequently met with alſo in *France*, into which it comes in *May*, and departs in *September*. It is alſo found in the northern latitudes of *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*; and is alſo not uncommon in *America*, inhabiting *Chateaux Bay* to the north. The *American* ſpecies differs very little, except in the colour of the legs, which are yellowiſh.

One of theſe, which came under my inſpection from *Cayenne*, had fewer ſpots on the back: a white bar acroſs the wings: quills and tail brown: beneath wholly white, except here and there a little duſky mottling on the breaſt: the legs very pale.

Tringa macularia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 7.
La Grive d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. N° 20.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 140.
Spotted Tringa, *Edw.* pl. 277. fig. 2.
Spotted Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 196.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 385.
Lev. Muſ.

24. + SPOTTED S.

LENGTH near eight inches: ſize of a *Thruſh*. Bill duſky, towards the baſe reddiſh: over the eye a white ſtreak: the upper parts of the bird greeniſh brown: head marked with ſmall longiſh duſky ſpots: theſe increaſe on the neck to the back, where they are much larger: the rump plain: the ſhoulders and wings marked with the ſame colour; but the ſpots are tranſverſe: the

DESCRIPTION.

the under ſide of the body is white, marked with duſky ſpots: the two middle tail feathers greeniſh brown; the others white, croſſed with duſky lines: legs duſky fleſh-colour.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in not having the under parts of the body ſpotted.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *America*, from *Penſylvania* to *Hudſon's Bay*, where it arrives in *May*; and after breeding there, departs again in *September*. Is known there by the name of *Chechiſha-ſhiſh*. It has alſo been met with in *England*; the bird from whence Mr. *Edwards* took his figure and deſcription being ſhot in *Eſſex*.

25. NEW YORK S.

New York Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* N° 387.

DESCRIPTION. THE leſſer wing coverts are duſky, edged with white: the back duſky; the edges of the feathers cinereous: ſecondaries the ſame: tail coverts barred black and white: under ſide of the neck and body white: the breaſt ſpotted with brown: ſides beneath the wings ſtreaked with the ſame: tail cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*.

26. STREAKED S.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill one inch and a quarter long, duſky: head and neck white, marked with numerous longitudinal duſky ſtreaks: back duſky, the feathers edged with white: ſcapulars duſky, margined and mottled with ferruginous: lower part of the back and tail duſky aſh-colour: wing coverts aſh-colour: quills duſky: upper tail coverts, and all the under parts, white: ſides ſpotted with duſky: legs duſky, with a tinge of yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sandwich Sound*.

27. BOREAL S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain. Bill ſhort, ſtout, and a little ſwelling at the point; colour duſky brown, with a black tip: the upper part of the plumage cinereous, mottled on the ſides of the neck with a paler colour, which comes forward on the breaſt: over the eye a ſtreak of white: chin, under parts of the body, and upper tail coverts, white: quills and tail duſky: legs deep brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *King George's Sound.*

28. NEWFOUNDLAND S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black: upper part of the neck and body duſky black, the feathers edged with ferruginous: beneath cinereous white: baſtard wing, quills, and tail, black: legs cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Newfoundland.* From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks.*

Lev. Muſ.

29. VARIEGATED S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Purre.* Bill one inch and a half long, and duſky: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, variegated with brown, black, and rufous: forehead and throat pale: fore part of the neck and breaſt dirty white, longitudinally ſtreaked with black; acroſs the breaſt a duſky mottled bar: ſides of the body much the ſame: middle of the belly and thighs white: tail ſhort, brown; the inner coverts white on the inner webs: legs duſky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *King George's Sound.*

30. + PURRE.

Tringa cinclus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 18.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.
L'Alouette de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 211. 10. pl. 19. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 548.—*Pl. Enl.* 851.
Stint, or Ox Eye, *Raii Syn.* p. 110. A. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 305.
Leaſt Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 11.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 320. 14. pl. 265. 4.
Wagtail, *Kolb. Cape*, ii. p. 152 ?—*Brown Jam.* p. 477.
Sanderling, *Albin*, iii. pl. 88.
Purre, *Br. Zool.* N° 206. pl. 71.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 390.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, black: the head and hind part of the neck are pale aſh-colour, ſtreaked with duſky: from bill to eye a white line: back and wing coverts browniſh aſh-colour; greater coverts darker, tipped with white: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white; the firſt mixed with brown: tail cinereous; the two middle feathers darkeſt, the others edged with white: legs duſky green.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is common to moſt parts of *Europe*; and, if the bird meant by *Kolben*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*: is alſo common in *America*, at *New York*; from thence as far as *Jamaica*, and other *Weſt India Iſlands*, and *Cayenne*. It only frequents theſe kingdoms in winter; when they may be ſeen on the coaſts in vaſt flocks, flying in large circles, alternately taking in the water and land: are ſhot ſometimes in great numbers, and thought very good to eat. Formerly known by the name of *Stints*; in ſome parts called *Ox-birds*. I have much ſuſpicion that theſe breed on the coaſts of *Kent*, as I had ſome birds ſent to me by Mr. *Boys* of *Sandwich*, ſhot at *Romney* in the month of *Auguſt*, which ſcarcely differed

differed from the deſcription, except in having the margins of the feathers on the upper parts of a pale ferruginous colour.

L'Alouette de Mer à collier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 216. 11. pl. 19. fig. 2.
Le Cincle, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 553.—*Pl. Enl.* 852.
Lev. Muſ.

30.
VAR. A.

LESS than the *Purre:* length ſix inches and three quarters. Bill black: on the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, the feathers are duſky or black in the middle, with pale rufous or whitiſh margins: throat and fore part of the neck white, minutely daſhed with brown down the ſhafts: breaſt and ſides brown, edged with white: the reſt of the under parts white: the wing coverts are grey brown, daſhed down the ſhafts with a deeper colour, the edges pale; ſome of the greater ones white at the tips: the quills brown; the nine firſt have the end half of the ſhafts white; the others more or leſs edged with white: the tail feathers are grey; the two middle ones brown on the inner webs; the others white within, and have the ſhafts white: the legs are brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird has much affinity with the *Purre*, and is often found in company with that bird: probably a ſexual difference, or that of age.

Tringa ruficollis, *Pall. Tr.* iii. p. 700.

31.
RED-NECKED P. S.

SIZE of the *Purre*. The bill is ſhorter than the head: the crown and hind part of the neck ſtriated ferruginous and black: fore part of the neck, as far as the breaſt, deep ferruginous: the reſt not unlike the *Purre:* legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This

PLACE. This is pretty common about the ſalt lakes of the province of *Dauria*, in ſpring. It is gregarious, and often found in company with other ſpecies.

32. LITTLE S.

Tringa puſilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 20.
La petite Alouette de Mer de St. Domingue, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 222. pl. 25. fig. 2.
Little Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 207.—*Gen. Birds*, p. 65. pl. 12.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 397.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Hedge Sparrow:* length five inches and eight lines. Bill brown, with a black tip: the head and all the upper parts brown, edged with black and pale ruſty brown: greater wing coverts and all the quills duſky, tipped with white: tail duſky: breaſt and belly white: legs black.

PLACE. This bird is found in *England*, though not very frequent. The *Britiſh Zoology* mentions one having been ſhot near *Cambridge* in *September*.

It is alſo met with in *St. Domingo*, but differs in the white on the under parts being tinged with rufous; the three outer tail feathers having white ſhafts; and the rump a little mottled. Our circumnavigators found it in *Nootka Sound*. It is likewiſe met with in the northern parts of *Europe*; and is both in *Iceland* and *Greenland*.

Tringa

33. DUNLIN.

Tringa Alpina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 429. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 181.—*Brun.* N° 167 ? 173.—*Muller*, 197.—*Friſch.* t. 241.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 77.
La Becaſſine d'Angleterre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 309. 5.
La Brunette, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 493.
Dunlin, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 305.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 205. —*Arct. Zool.* N° 391.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Jack Snipe*. Bill black, rather ſwelling out at the end: the upper parts of the plumage ferruginous, marked with large ſpots of black, and a little white: wing coverts browniſh aſh-colour: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, white, ſtreaked with duſky: belly, thighs, and vent, white; the firſt irregularly marked with black in the middle: the tail has the two middle feathers brown, marked with rufous; the others very pale brown: legs black: toes divided to their origin.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the northern parts of *England:* has been met with on the *Yorkſhire* coaſt, and on the ſhores of *Flintſhire*, both in *May* and *Auguſt* *. Said to lay four dirty white eggs, blotched with brown round the thicker end; with a few leſſer ones at the ſmaller. It is alſo found in *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Scandinavia*, the alps of *Sibiria*; and in its migration the coaſts of the *Caſpian Sea*.

* *Br. Zool.*

34. RED S.

Tringa Icelandica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. Addend.
Tringa ferruginea, *Brun.* N° 180.—*Muller*, N° 203.
Scolopax ſubarquata, *N. C. Petr.* xix. p. 471. t. 18.
Red Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 202. pl. 72.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 392.
Aberdeen D°, *Br. Zool.* 203.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from eight to ten inches. Bill brown, one inch and a half long, and a little bent downwards: head, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back, duſky, marked with red: fore part of the neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-colour, and obſcurely ſpotted with black: leſſer wing coverts cinereous: quills duſky: ſecondaries tipped with white: the two middle tail feathers duſky; the others cinereous: legs long and black.

Linnæus likens his bird to the *Woodcock* on the upper part; and ſays, that the under parts are ruſo-ferruginous: rump whitiſh, undulated with black: and that the ſhafts of the quills and tail feathers are white. The *Aberdeen Sandpiper* has the breaſt reddiſh brown, mixed with duſky: belly and vent white: elſe little differing in deſcription from the *Red*, of which it is ſuppoſed to be the *female*, or a young bird.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Red Sandpiper* has appeared in great flocks on the coaſts of *Eſſex*, on the eſtate of Col. *Schutz*: the *Aberdeen* one in *Scotland*. They have alſo been met with on the coaſts of *New York*, *Labrador*, and *Nootka Sound*; and are alſo found in *Iceland*. In the ſummer frequent the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea*; alſo the river *Don*; but particularly about the mouth of the *Choper*. It is perpetually running up and down on the ſandy banks, picking up inſects and ſmall worms, on which it feeds.

Lew.

Lev. Muſ.

35. SOUTHERN S.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a half long, and black: crown of the head ſtreaked with brown: the upper part of the neck, back, and wings, aſh-colour, mottled with brown, and ſparingly ſpotted with buff-colour, moſt numerous on the ſcapulars: throat, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, pale rufous: belly dirty white: rump the ſame, croſſed with duſky bars: quills and tail duſky; the laſt paleſt: the upper tail coverts very long, almoſt reaching to the end of the tail: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

36. KNOT.

Tringa canutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 15.—*Faun. Suec.* 183.—*Brun.* N° 182.
Le Canut, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 258. 21.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 142.
The Knot, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 302. pl. 56.—*Edw.* pl. 276.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 193.—*Flor. Scot.* p. 34. pl. 3.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 384.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

WEIGHT four ounces and a half: length nine inches, or more. Bill one inch and a quarter; colour duſky aſh: irides hazel: from the bill to the eye a duſky line; over the eye a white one: the top of the head, neck, back, and wings, aſh-colour: lower order of coverts tipped with white, and edged a little way up with the ſame, making a bar acroſs the wing: greater quills darker, with white ſhafts: lower part of the back and tail coverts dark aſh-colour, mixed with white, forming ſpots like creſcents: tail aſh-coloured: the under part, from the throat to the vent, white, with ſmall duſky ſpots on the throat and breaſt: the ſides under the wings, the belly, thighs, and vent,

croſſed with duſky lines: ridge of the wing white: legs blueiſh aſh-colour.

Theſe birds vary. That in the *Britiſh Zoology* has the forehead, chin, and fore part of the neck, cinereous brown: back and ſcapulars brown; the feathers margined with aſh-colour: tail aſh-colour; the outer feather on each ſide white: toes divided to the bottom. We have alſo ſeen other inconſiderable varieties.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds frequent the coaſts of *Lincolnſhire* in great numbers, and are caught in nets by means of *Stale Birds*; fourteen dozen have thus been taken at once *: the ſeaſon, from *Auguſt* to *November*. In general diſappear with the firſt froſts; yet *Edwards*'s bird was bought in the *London* markets in the hard froſt 1740, which did not commence till *Chriſtmas* 1739. Are fatted as the *Ruffs*, and are by ſome even preferred to thoſe birds †.

This ſpecies has alſo been obſerved about *Lake Baikal*; and Mr. *Pennant* mentions a ſpecimen which came from *New York*.

37. TURNSTONE.

Tringa interpres, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 178.—*Brun.* N° 175.—*Muller*, N° 193.

Le Coulon-chaud, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 132. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 856.

Le Tourne-pierre, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 130. pl. 10.

Turnſtone, or Sea Dotterel, *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 311. pl. 58. (bad figure).—*Edw.* pl. 141.

Hebridal Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 200.—*Flor. Scot.* N° 152. pl. 3.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 382.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Thruſh*: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill nearly one inch; colour black, and turns a trifle upwards: forehead,

* *Br. Zool.* † They were fatted with *bread and milk*. *Willughby.*

forehead, throat, and belly, white: breaſt black: neck ſurrounded with a black collar; from thence another bounds the ſides of the neck, and paſſes over the forehead: head and lower part of the neck behind white; the firſt ſtreaked with duſky lines: back ferruginous mixed with black: coverts of the tail white, croſſed with a black bar: tail black; tipped with white: coverts of the wings cinereous brown; the lower order edged with white: primaries and ſecondaries black; the ends of the laſt white: tertials ferruginous and black: legs rather ſhort, and of a full orange.

Male and *female* much alike.

In *Edwards*'s bird the lower part of the back and rump are white. In that deſcribed by *Willughby* no mention is made of any white on the forehead or chin; and the middle of the back is white: yet in other things it ſcarcely differs.

Theſe birds appear in flocks on the weſtern ſhores of *England*, about *Penzance* and *Cornwall*, and *Aberdaren* in *Merionethſhire*, three or four in company; alſo frequent on the ſhores of *Norfolk*, and in *Shropſhire*. Are met with likewiſe in *America*. Appears in *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*, and departs in *September*. Makes a ſlight neſt on the dry ground, and lays four olive-coloured eggs, ſpotted with black, and hatches early. The young ſeen the middle of *July*. The natives call it *Gega-waſhue*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

The name of *Turnſtone* has ariſen from the method of ſearching for inſects, by turning up the ſtones they lurk under with their bills, which are ſtout for that purpoſe.

37. VAR. A.

Tringa morinella, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 6.
Le Coulon-chaud cendré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 137. 2. pl. 11. fig. 2.
Turnſtone, or Sea Dotterel, *Cateſb. Car.* pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 199.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the other. The upper part of the head and neck, back, wings, and ſcapulars, are greyiſh brown; the feathers of the laſt pale on the edges: two of the ſcapulars white: forehead, chin, and throat, white: fore part of the neck and breaſt deep brown, variegated with white on the ſides: lower part of the back, rump, belly, thighs, and under the tail, white: upper tail coverts part white, part brown: quills brown, with white ſhafts; ſome of them edged with white; and the baſe of all, from the fourth, white; increaſing to the nineteenth, which, with the reſt, is wholly white: the tail, half way from the baſe, is white; the two middle feathers brown from thence to the end, with the tips white; the four on each ſide the ſame, but the brown part narrower, as the feathers are more outward; the exterior feather wholly white, except a brown ſpot on the inner web: legs red.

The laſt deſcribed is moſt certainly a mere variety of the others. The few which I have ſeen ſeem to vary much: hence the diſagreement of the authors who have deſcribed them.

PLACE. The above is found in *Scotland*, and its iſlands, as well as in *North America*.

37. VAR. B.

Coulon-chaud de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 340.

DESCRIPTION. BILL formed as in the others; colour dull yellow; tip black: plumage on all the upper parts mottled brown and white; the patches largeſt on the back: chin, throat, fore part of the neck,

neck, and all the under parts, white: on the wings a bar of white obliquely placed, and a ſecond acroſs the greater coverts: the prime quills and tail duſky black: ſecondaries edged with white: legs red.

Coulon-chaud gris de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 857.

37. Var. C.

Description.

BILL black: upper parts not much unlike the laſt: ſides of the head mixed with more white: under the eye a duſky ſtreak: forehead, chin, and throat, nearly white: breaſt mottled with ſmaller ſpots: from thence all the under parts are white: wings and tail as in the other; the margins and tips of the laſt white: legs duſky.

Place.

Both the above are deſcribed from the *Planches Enluminées*. Whether the baſes of the quills and tail are white, cannot be aſcertained. Both inhabit *Cayenne*; and it is very probable that they are mere varieties of the *Turnſtone* firſt deſcribed.

GENUS LXX. PLOVER.

N° 1. Golden Pl.
VAR. A.
2. Ruddy Pl.
3. Long-legged Pl.
4. Sanderling.
VAR. A.
5. Alwargrim Pl.
6. Noiſy Pl.
VAR. A.
7. Collared Pl.
8. Ringed Pl.
VAR. A.
9. Alexandrine Pl.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.
10. New Zealand Pl.
11. Gregarious Pl.
12. Aſiatic Pl.
N° 13. Mongolian Pl.
14. Dotterel.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
15. Black-crowned Pl.
16. Duſky Pl.
17. Fulvous Pl.
VAR. A.
18. White-bellied Pl.
19. Red-necked Pl.
20. Spur-winged Pl.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
21. Hooded Pl.
22. Wreathed Pl.
23. Wattled Pl.
24. Black-headed Pl.
25. Cream-coloured Pl.
26. Coromandel Pl.

BILL ſtrait, for the moſt part not longer than the head*.
Noſtrils linear.
Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

* The *long-legged*, N° 3, is an exception, as the bill is nearly of twice that length. The two laſt ſpecies likewiſe differ in the bills, being curved at the end.

The birds of this genus ſeem to run much into one another in reſpect to plumage, ſo as to make it quite uncertain where to draw the ſpecific line; and we are perſuaded that, on a further inveſtigation of the individuals, many which are here placed as diſtinct, will turn out to be varieties only.

1. ← GOLDEN PL.

Charadrius pluvialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 254. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* 190.—*Brun.* N° 187.—*Kram. El.* p. 354. 1.—*Friſch.* t. 217.

Le Pluvier doré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 43. 1. pl. 4. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 81. pl. 5.—*Pl. Enl.* 904.

Le petit Pluvier doré, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 47. N° 2.

Green Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 2. 190. 9.—*Will. Orn.* 308. pl. 57.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 318. 10. pl. 269. 1.—*Albin*, i. pl. 75.—*Br. Zool.* N° 208. pl. 72.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 399.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill one inch, duſky: irides dull red: the upper part of the plumage duſky, ſpotted with greeniſh yellow: round the eyes and the chin almoſt white: ſides of the head, the neck, and ſides of the body, the ſame as the upper parts, but much paler: middle of the belly duſky white: the greater quills are duſky: tail barred duſky and dull yellow: legs black.

Individuals of this ſpecies vary in colour: in ſome the belly is black, in others black and white; and the ſmall claw is ſometimes obſerved in lieu of an hind toe.

The *male* and *female* differ very little. In young birds the ſpots are not of a full yellow colour, inclining more to grey.

PLACE.

This elegant ſpecies inhabits *England* the whole year, and breeds on ſeveral of our unfrequented mountains: is very com-

mon on thoſe of the *Iſle of Rum*, and the loftier *Hebrides**. Alſo on the *Grampian*, and all the heathy hills of the iſlands and highlands of *Scotland*†. They make a ſhrill whiſtling noiſe, and may be inticed within gun-ſhot by a ſkilful imitator of their voice. The eggs are four in number, two inches and one eighth in length, more pointed in ſhape than thoſe of the *Lapwing*; of a pale cinereous olive, blotched with blackiſh ſpots. On the continent they are met with in *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Lapland*, *Iceland*, and other northern parts: to the ſouth as far as *Aleppo*‡; and, if the ſpecies be not miſtaken, in the iſland of *Batavia*§, as well as in *China*: our laſt voyagers met with them at *Owhyhee*‖, and *York Iſlands*, in the *South Seas*, but of a ſmaller ſize.

In *America* met with on the coaſt of *Labrador*, and *Hudſon's Bay*¶; from thence to *New York*, as low as *Carolina*; migrating from one to the other according to the ſeaſons: and, if the following be admitted as a variety, at the iſland of *Saint Domingo*, and in *Cayenne***.

1. VAR. A.

Le Pluvier doré de Saint Domingue, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 48. pl. 6. fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length nine inches and three quarters. Bill the ſame: the feathers round the baſe of it and the throat rufous white: the plumage on all the upper parts duſky, marked

* *Br. Zool.* † *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 35. ‡ *Ruſſel*, p. 71. § *Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 782. ‖ *Ellis Nar.* ii. p. 95.——Alſo at *Tongataboo*.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 334.

¶ Mr. *Hutchins* deſcribed to us a bird which we ſuſpect to be this, or very like it, called by the natives *Wupuſkapethayiſh*.

** One from the laſt place, in the collection of Colonel *Davies*, meaſures near twelve inches in length.

with yellowiſh ſpots: upper tail coverts brown, ſtreaked tranſverſely with pale yellow: fore part of the neck and breaſt pale grey, the feathers edged with pale yellow: belly, ſides, and thighs, white: prime quills brown, with white ſhafts: tail brown, the feathers ſpotted on the margins with yellowiſh white: legs grey.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*. PLACE.

Ruddy Plover, *Arct. Zool.* N° 404. 2. RUDDY PL.

BILL ſtrait, one inch long, and black: head, neck, breaſt, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and thoſe of the tail, of a ruddy colour, ſpotted with black, and powdered with white: in the ſcapulars and wing coverts the black prevails: the outer webs of the four firſt quills are brown; the inner white, tipped with brown: the upper part of the others white; the lower brown: the two middle tail feathers are brown, edged with ruſt; the others of a dirty white: legs black: toes divided to their origin. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is known by the name of *Miſtchaychekiſkaweſhiſh*. PLACE.

Charadrius himantopus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 11.—*Haſſelq. Iter.* 253. N° 29.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 148. 3. + LONG-LEGGED PL.

L'Echaſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 33. 1. pl. 3. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 114. pl. 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 878.

Himantopus, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 9. p. 193. pl. 1. fig. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 297. pl. 54.

Long legs, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 7.—*Sloan Jam.* ii. p. 316. 6. pl. 267.

Long-legged Plover, *Br. Zool.* N° 209.—*Flor. Scot.* i. p. 35. pl. 4.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 405.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS is a ſingular bird, on account of its great length of legs: it meaſures, from the end of the bill to that of the tail, DESCRIPTION.

thirteen inches, but to the claws nearly one foot and a half. The bill is two inches and a half long, ſlender, and black: irides red: the forehead, round the eye, and all the under parts, are white: the crown of the head, back, and wings, gloſſy black: the hind part of the neck marked with duſky ſpots: rump white: tail the ſame, inclining to grey; the outer feather quite white: legs red: the outer and middle toes connected at the baſe.

PLACE. This is now and then met with in *England*, but is far from common. Sir *R. Sibbald* mentions two being ſhot in *Scotland*; the *Britiſh Zoology*, one killed near *Oxford*; and Mr. *White* of *Fleet-ſtreet* is in poſſeſſion of another, which was ſhot out of a flock of ſix or ſeven, in *Frencham ponds*, in *Hampſhire*. The plumage of this bird was wholly white, except the wings, and the back as far as the rump, which are black: bill and legs as the other. We believe this to differ in ſex merely; the more ſo, as two birds, anſwering to the above deſcriptions, are placed in the *Leverian Muſeum* as *male* and *female*.

It is common in *Egypt*, and is found in the marſhes there in *October*; the food ſaid to be chiefly *flies*. It is likewiſe plentiful about the ſalt lakes, and often on the ſhores of the *Caſpian* ſea, as well as the rivers which empty themſelves into it; and in the ſouthern deſarts of *Independent Tartary*: we have alſo ſeen it in *Chineſe* paintings; and it is known to be at *Madras*, in the *Eaſt Indies* *.

In the warmer parts of *America* it is ſufficiently plentiful; and is ſeen as far north as *Connecticut*. We have received it from *Jamaica*, where *Sloane* tells us it is not uncommon. The ſpe-

* *Ray*.—It is there deſcribed under the name of *Red-legged Crane*.

cimens

cimens from this place, as well as thoſe from the *Eaſt Indies*, differ, in having not only the crown, but all the hind part of the neck, black; and meaſure fifteen inches in length*.

4. SANDERLING.

Charadrius calidris, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 9.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.
Tringa arenaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 16?
La petite Maubeche griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 236. 17. pl. 20. fig. 2.
La Sanderling, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 532.
Sanderling, or Curwillet, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 303.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 212. pl. 73.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 403. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: weight one ounce and three quarters: body ſlender. Bill one inch long, and black: the fore part of the head, ſides under the eyes, and beneath, from chin to vent, white: through the eyes a greyiſh ſtreak: the upper part of the head, neck, and body, ſtreaked with black: back and ſcapulars browniſh grey, edged with dirty white: wing coverts and quills duſky: tail aſh-colour, with pale margins: legs black.

FEMALE.

The *female* is paler in ſome parts than the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in flocks on the ſea-coaſts of *Cornwall*, and has alſo been ſhot in *Lancaſhire*. Not frequent on the continent, except in the neighbourhood of *Lake Baikal*; but is more plenty in *North America*, as it abounds in the *Seal Iſlands* on the coaſt of *Labrador*.

4. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Snipe*. Bill one inch long, black: upper parts browniſh aſh-colour, mixed with brown, and ſtreaked with

* This is thecaſe with the Mexican one; ſee l'Echaſſe du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 362.

black: forehead and under parts cinereous white: leſſer and middle wing coverts black, fringed with aſh-colour; the greater cinereous, with whitiſh edges: quills and tail duſky: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Newfoundland*, and is gregarious.

5. ALWARGRIM PL.

Charadrius apricarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 254. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 189.—*Brun.* N° 186.—*Muller*, N° 212.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 79.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.
Le Pluvier doré de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 51. 4.
Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 85.
Spotted Plover, *Edw.* pl. 140.—*Banct. Guian.* p. 173.
Alwargrim Plover, *Arct. Zool.* N° 398.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Golden Plover*. Bill one inch long, and black: eyes large: irides brown: eyelids black: the plumage on all the upper parts is black, ſpotted with orange: at the baſe of the upper mandible the feathers are black: the forehead between the eyes white, which paſſes over each eye in a line, down the ſides of the neck, to the breaſt, uniting to form a band of the ſame acroſs the latter: all the fore parts of the neck, breaſt, and under parts, are likewiſe black, except where the white band croſſes: the vent ſpotted with white: ſecondaries, quills, and tail, barred brown and black: legs black.

FEMALE. The *male* differs in having the temples black; but in the *female* they are duſky or brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, the *Iſle of Oeland**, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*. In the laſt it is found,

* Known there by the name of *Alwargrim*, and is ſaid to frequent the barren heaths.—*Faun. Suec.*

though

though not in plenty, in all the ſouthern lakes, feeding on *molluſca*, and the buds of *black-berried heath:* it arrives in ſpring; and after breeding retires ſouthward. It is alſo found in all the arctic parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. In *America*, at *Hudſon's Bay*, it is well known by the name of *Hawk's Eye*. Comes to *New York* in *May*; breeds there, departing in collected flocks the end of *October*. It is probably met with alſo in *Guiana*, where *Bancroft* ſays it is ſeen in vaſt flocks near the mouths of rivers. The fleſh is thought to be delicious.

Charadrius vociferus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 253. 3.
Le Pluvier à collier de Virginie, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 68. 9.
Kildir, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 96.
Chattering Plover, or Kill-deer, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 71.
Noiſy Plover, *Arct. Zool.* N° 400.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

6.
+ NOISY PL.

SIZE of a *Snipe:* length nine inches and three quarters. Bill above an inch long, and black: eyelids red: eyes black: the forehead is white: between the eyes, acroſs the head, a bar of black, paſſing on each ſide to the hind head: the chin and fore part of the neck is white; at the lower part of the neck the white encircles it like a ring, and is accompanied by a bar of black all round: on the breaſt is another black bar; and, except theſe, all the under parts are white: the hind part of the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings, are duſky brown: rump ruſty orange; the feathers very long: ſome of the feathers which fall over the greater quills fringed with white; the laſt black; a few of the outer ones have white ſhafts: tail the colour of the rump. DESCRIPTION.

rump, much rounded in ſhape; near the end barred with black; the tip white: legs pale yellow.

Male and *female* much alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is confined to *America*; and is found at *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*: remains in *Virginia* throughout the year; is there called *Kill-deer*, from the note reſembling that word. Migrates to *New York* in ſpring, where it breeds, and lays three or four eggs: returns ſouth in autumn.

This is a very clamorous, reſtleſs ſpecies; and, like the *Jay* in *England*, ſets up its cry the moment any one approaches, to the entire diſappointment of thoſe who carry a gun.

6.
VAR. A. Charadrius torquatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 8.
Le Pluvier à collier de Saint Domingue, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 70. 10. pl. 6. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 286.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt, but is an inch ſhorter. The bill is blue grey, with a black tip: the forehead white, paſſing through the eyes on each ſide, and ending at ſome diſtance behind them: behind the white on the forehead, between the eyes, is a black ſpot: the reſt of the head grey brown, edged with rufous: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, white, paſſing round the laſt as a collar: beneath this is a collar of black, broad on the fore part: the reſt of the under parts white, except a bar of black mixed with white on the breaſt: the back and ſcapulars grey brown, like the head: the rump and upper tail coverts rufous: the four middle tail feathers brown, with rufous tips; the others rufous, except the outer one, which is white; and all, except the two middle ones, croſſed with a black bar near the ends: ſome of the wing coverts are edged with rufous, and others with white:

white: greater quills black on the outer webs, and marked with white on the ſhafts near the ends: legs blue grey.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*. PLACE.

Le Pluvier à Collier de la Jamaique, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 75. 11. 7.
Larger grey Snipe with a white neck, *Brown Jam.* p. 477. COLLARED PL.
Greateſt Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 10.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 318. pl. 265. fig. 3. (bad figure.)

SIZE a little ſmaller than the *noiſy Plover*: length eight inches. Bill one inch, black: irides orange: the upper part of the head, neck, body, and wings, are dull brown: throat, fore part of the neck, belly, thighs, and vent, white; at the lower part of the neck the white paſſes round as a collar: breaſt ſpotted black and white: quills dull brown: tail whitiſh, varied with rufous and blackiſh: legs white, the joints duſky: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it frequents the banks of rivers. PLACE.

Charadrius hiaticula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 253. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 187.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 147.—*Brun.* N° 184.—*Muller*, N° 209.—*Kram. El.* p. 354. 2.—*Friſch.* t. 214.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 78. 8. + RINGED PL.
Le petit Pluvier à Collier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 63. 8. pl. 5. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 921.
Le Pluvier à Collier, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 90. pl. 6.
Sea Lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 6. 190. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 310. pl. 57.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 319. 13. pl. 269. fig. 2.—*Albin.* i. pl. 80.
Ringed Plover, *Br. Zool.* N° 211.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 401.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH from ſix to ſeven inches and upwards. Bill orange, the end half black: irides hazel: the baſe of the upper mandible, DESCRIPTION.

mandible, and from thence through the eyes, and behind them to the ears, black: forehead white: behind this, from eye to eye, black: the reſt of the head pale brown: chin and throat white, paſſing round the neck in a broad collar: beneath this, on the lower part of the neck, is a ſecond of black, encircling the neck behind, but growing narrow as it paſſes backward: breaſt and all the under parts white: back and wing coverts pale brown: quills duſky, mixed with ſome white on the inner webs: the two middle feathers of the tail greyiſh brown, growing almoſt black towards the ends; the three next on each ſide the ſame, with the tips white; the laſt but one is white, with a brown band: the outer one white, marked with a ſpot only: legs orange-colour: claws black.

MALE. In the *male* the white on the forehead takes up more ſpace than in the *female*, there is a greater portion of white in the wings, and the plumage inclines more to aſh-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds migrate into *England* in the ſpring, and depart in autumn: frequent our ſhores during the ſummer. They lay four eggs, an inch and a half in length, of a pale aſh-colour, ſpotted and blotched with black, leaſt ſo at the ſmall end: theſe they lay on the ground, under ſome ſhelter, but make no neſt. They run very faſt, ſometimes taking ſhort flights, twittering loud at the ſame time, then alight and run again, and if much diſturbed, either fly quite off, or creep into ſome hole till the danger is over.

Found alſo in ſeveral parts of the continent, and in *Greenland*, as well as in various parts of *America*, in the ſouthern as well as the northern extremes. Viſits *Hudſon's Bay* the middle of *June*, and departs in *September*. Has the ſame manners there as in *England*.

England. Is a ſolitary bird; and obſerved, on any one's approaching near the neſt, to uſe many ſtratagems to decoy the perſon from it, by drawing off his attention. Called at *Hudſon's Bay, Kiſqua the napi ſhiſh.*

8. ← VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt: length ſix inches and a half. Bill black: forehead, and before as far as the breaſt, white, paſſing round the lower part of the neck as a collar: the reſt of the plumage pale duſky aſh-colour: the end half of the tail duſky black, the tip fringed with rufous: legs pale.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne.* I have alſo ſeen this pale-coloured variety brought from *Owhyhee,* and have one of the ſame which came from *Hudſon's Bay.* We believe it to be a variety only of the laſt; and ſeems to be at leaſt as plentiful on the *American* continent as the dark-coloured one.

9. ALEXANDRINE PL.

Charadrius Alexandrinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 253. 2.—*Haſſelq. It.* p. 256. N° 30.—*Muller,* N° 210.—*Brun. App.* p. 77.
Le Pluvier à Collier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 60. pl. 5. fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Lark.* Bill black: forehead white, paſſing backwards in a ſtreak over the eye: from the baſe of the bill a ſtreak of black runs through the eye, and reaches behind to the ears: the top of the head, the back, and wings, brown: round the neck a collar of white*: belly white: the quills blackiſh grey; the firſt has a white ſhaft; from the fifth to the eighth each feather has an oblong white ſpot on the outer web: ſecondaries and larger coverts tipped with white: the four middle tail

* *Briſſon's* bird has a black collar beneath the white one.

feathers are duſky brown; the two next on each ſide dirty white, tipped with brown; and the two exterior ones white*: ſhape of the tail much rounded: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Egypt*, on the canal of the *Nile*. Feeds on inſects and ſmall *Frogs*. Found alſo in the dioceſe of *Drontheim*, and *Norway*, and common about the ſalt lakes between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*, but not obſerved elſewhere in the *Ruſſian* dominions.

9. VAR. A. Charadrius Ægyptius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 254. 4.—*Haſſelq. Iter.* p. 256. 31.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Thruſh*. Irides black: from the forehead a line of white paſſes over the eye to the hind head: the crown, ſides of the head, and middle of the back, black: on the breaſt a band of black, paſſing backwards, and ending in a point on the back: breaſt, ſides of the belly, thighs, and vent, yellowiſh white: throat and middle of the belly white: ſides of the back and ſhoulders hoary: quills white, croſſed with a band of black in the middle and tip: tail even at the end; colour of the feathers hoary; near the ends a bar of black, the tips white: legs blue: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſunny plains of *Egypt*, and feeds on inſects.

9. VAR. B. *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill half black, half orange: crown black: over the eyes a white ſtreak, paſſing

* The eight middle feathers are brown, blackiſh near the ends, and white at the tips; the two outer ones white: on the outer web of the exterior feather a brown ſpot, and on the inner web of the laſt but one a few duſky ſpots.—*Briſſon.*

on

on each ſide backwards to the hind head as a wreath; this is again bounded by black: all the upper parts pale brown: chin white: fore part of the neck duſky white: on the breaſt a bar of black: belly and vent white: quills duſky black; ſome of the inner ones have the margins white: tail white, croſſed with a bar of black, an inch broad, near the end; the tip white: legs long and red.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* it is called the *red-eyed Plover*; one of theſe is alſo in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*, brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is the opinion of ſome, that the five laſt deſcribed are mere varieties*; which we cannot abſolutely deny; but, till the circumſtance can be more fully aſcertained, we have ſuffered them to ſtand as above. The following may, we think, ſafely be admitted as a further variety of the *Alexandrine* ſpecies.

Petit Pluvie à collier de L'iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 84. t. 46.

9. VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Alexandrine Plover*. Bill black: irides yellow: on the forehead is a ſpot of white: from thence beyond the eye, and the ſides, black; this laſt is bounded by a brown line, paſſing from behind one eye to the other acroſs the head: the hind head and nape, back, and wings, brown, the colour of umber: tail black, tipped with white: the throat, fore part of the neck, and belly, white; which is continued on each ſide below the nape, ſo as nearly to ſurround the neck: below this is a collar of black, paſſing quite round the neck: legs blackiſh.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is found in the marſhy places of the iſle of *Luçonia*, eſpecially ſuch as are enriched by the dung of cattle

* *Buffon.*

that feed there, which, by fertilifing the ſpot, perhaps may contribute to increaſe the produce of inſects, which are its food.

10. NEW-ZEALAND PL.

DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXXIII.

A TRIFLE bigger than the *Ringed Plover:* length eight inches. Bill one inch long, red, with a black tip: irides blue grey: eye-lids red: the fore part of the head, taking in the eye, chin, and throat, black, paſſing backwards in a collar at the hind head; all the back part of the head, behind the eye, greeniſh aſh-colour; theſe two colours divided by white: the plumage on the upper parts of the body the ſame colour as the back of the head: quills and tail duſky: the laſt order of coverts white for ſome part of their length, forming a bar on the wing: the under parts of the body white: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound.* Known there by the name of *Doodooroa-àttoo.*

In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks.*

11. GREGARIOUS PL.

Charadrius Gregarius, *Pall. Trav.* i. p. 456.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Lapwing.* Bill in ſhape and ſize the ſame as in that bird: crown of the head brown, mottled with white: forehead white, paſſing in a ſtreak over each eye to the hind head: through the eyes a black ſtreak: body aſh-colour, ſomewhat approaching to that of a *Turtle:* the chin whitiſh: at the lower part of the breaſt a large creſcent of black; behind it a dirty rufous one; from thence to the vent white: tail even at the end, white, croſſed with a black band, which is not conſpi-

New-Zealand Plover.

cuous in the ſide feathers: legs furniſhed with an imperfect back toe.

This frequents the fields about the *Volga*, *Jaick*, and *Samara*, in flocks, and is pretty plentiful; but not ſeen farther north than 54 degrees. Is called by ſome the *Hen of the Steppes* *. PLACE.

Charadrius Aſiaticus, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 715. 12. ASIATIC PL.

A LITTLE bigger than the *Ringed Plover*. Bill as in that bird: crown of the head, the back, and wings, greyiſh aſh-coloured brown: forehead, eye-brows, ſides of the head, and chin, white: from thence to the middle of the neck ferruginous, bounded by a tranſverſe band of brown: the reſt of the under parts white: tail brown, the feathers whitiſh on the edges, and tipped with black: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſalt lakes of the ſouthern deſarts of *Tartary*; and is a rare and ſolitary bird. PLACE.

Charadrius Mongolus, *Pall. Tr.* iii. p. 700. 29. 13. MONGOLIAN PL.

SIZE of the *Dotterel*. Forehead white; crown black: from the bill ariſes a ſtreak of black, which grows wider, and encircles the throat, which is white; beyond this the fore part of the neck is ferruginous: breaſt the ſame, but paler: belly white: back cinereous brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſalt lakes on the confines of the *Mongolian* country, in tolerable plenty. Is a ſolitary ſpecies. PLACE.

* *Ruſſia*, vol. iv. p. 282.—*Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 17.

Charadrius

14. + DOTTEREL.

Charadrius Morinellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 188.—*Brun.* N° 185.—*Muller*, N° 211.

Le petit Pluvier, ou le Guignard, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 54. 5. pl. 4. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 832.

The Dotterel, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 309. pl. 55. 57.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 62.—*Er. Zool.* N° 210. pl. 73.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 487. A. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from nine to ten inches: weight four ounces. Bill leſs than an inch long, and black: the forehead is duſky and grey mixed; the back part of it dull black: over the eye is a white band, which bends downwards, and paſſes to the hind head: ſides of the head, and throat, white: the hind part of the neck, the back, and wings, greyiſh brown, the feathers margined with pale ferruginous; but thoſe of the lower part of the back and rump incline to grey: fore part of the neck cinereous olive, mixed with a little white next the throat; the lower part of the neck is bounded with a line of black, beneath it another of white: the breaſt and ſides of a pale dull orange: middle of the belly black; lower part of the belly and thighs rufous white: the greater quills are brown; the outer edge and ſhaft of the firſt white: tail olive brown; near the end a bar of duſky; the tip white; the two outer feathers margined with white: legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in being a trifle bigger; having the black on the belly mixed with white, and a white line on the breaſt; the white over the eye narrower; and the colour in general more dull.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds are common in ſome parts of *England*; in others not known. Found in tolerable plenty in *Cambridgeſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*. Are migratory, appearing in flocks of eight

eight or ten, the latter end of *April*, and ſtay all *May* and *June*, when they get very fat, and are much eſteemed for the table. In *April* and *September* taken on the *Wiltſhire* and *Berkſhire* downs: in the beginning of the firſt month are ſeen on the ſea ſide at *Meales* in *Lancaſhire*, continuing there about three weeks; from thence remove northward to *Leyton Haws*, where they ſtay about a fortnight *; and at the ſame time are in plenty about *Holderneſs*, and upon the *Yorkſhire* woulds †. It is very probable that they breed in the mountains of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, as they appear there in *May*, and are not obſerved there after the breeding ſeaſon ‡.

They are common in the northern parts of *Europe*, where we may ſuppoſe they likewiſe breed. *Linnæus* ſays, that they are very frequent in *Dalecarlia*, and the *Lapland* alps; and that they viſit *Sweden* in *May*. Known to breed in the northern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; appearing ſouthward only in their migrations. They are ſtupid birds, and are eaſily enticed into a net, or deſtroyed by the gun. PLACE.

Le Guignard d'Angleterre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 58. 6.
Dottrel, *Albin*, ii. pl. 63. 14. VAR. A.

THIS varies little from the laſt deſcribed. Irides white: the crown of the head varied with white, greyiſh brown, and pale yellow: fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, pale yellow and white mixed: the two middle tail feathers brown; the others white: legs greeniſh. DESCRIPTION.

* *Br. Zool.* † Mr. *Tunſtall.*

‡ Ten or twelve were ſhot on the top of *Skiddaw*, in the month of *June* laſt. Dr. *Heyſham*.—Breed on ſeveral of the *Highland* hills. *Flor. Scot.*

14. VAR. B.

Charadrius tataricus, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 714. 32.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Miſſel Thruſh.* Top of the head black, the feathers edged with white: over the eye a white ſtreak, paſſing to the hind head, where it is pretty broad: the hind part of the neck is dark aſh-colour; the fore part the ſame, but paler: ſides of the head and chin white, dotted with black: acroſs the throat a tranſverſe collar of black: the breaſt ferruginous, with a band of black; from thence to the vent white: wings brown; the edges of ſome of the feathers yellowiſh: tail feathers much the ſame, with the ends black.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſalt lakes of the ſouthern deſarts of *Tartary*, with the laſt deſcribed.

15. BLACK-CROWNED PL.

Black-crowned Plover, *Arct. Zool.* N° 402. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches. Bill an inch long, red, with the end black: forehead black: crown the ſame, ſurrounded with a circle of white: throat white: neck and breaſt very light aſh-coloured brown, divided from the belly by a duſky tranſverſe ſtroke: belly and vent white: back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, cinereous brown: primaries duſky; towards the bottoms white: tail white at the baſe; black towards the end; the tip white: legs very long; naked an inch above the knees; and of a blood red: toes very ſhort.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*. Has much the habit of the *European Dotterel.*

BIGGER

BIGGER than a *Snipe*. Bill black: forehead pale reddiſh white: plumage on the upper part of the bird duſky; the feathers with pale edges: chin and fore part of the neck duſky white: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and under parts, duſky yellow oker-colour, with a tinge of red: the neck marked with pale and duſky ſtreaks, and tranſverſely mottled on the ſides with narrow lines: quills duſky: legs blueiſh: claws black.

16. DUSKY PL. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. Found at *Duſky Bay*. The name given it by the natives *Hapoho-èra*. From the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE.

LESS than the *Lapwing*: length twelve inches and a half. Bill duſky: irides blueiſh black: the plumage above, from the crown of the head to the rump, black; the feathers margined with fulvous yellow: the forehead and throat duſky white: breaſt fulvous, ſpotted with black: the reſt of the under parts duſky white, ſpotted with black: the wing coverts are black, ſpotted with fulvous; the lower order brown black, tipped with white: quills browniſh black; the ſhafts white: tail the ſame colour, croſſed with whitiſh bands: legs blue: claws black, and blunt.

17. FULVOUS PL. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſhores and marſhy places of *Otaheite*. Communicated by Dr. *Forſter*.

PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, dark brown; the noſtrils pervious: the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown; each feather margined with a golden yellow: the under part of the body white, except the breaſt, which is of a duſky

17. VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

pale brown: quills brown; the end half of the ſhafts white: the ſecondaries as long as the quills, and both of them reach to the end of the tail, and hide it: the tail is two inches long, brown, and marked with obſcure pale brown ſpots on each ſide of the webs: legs about two inches long, and of a pale yellow.

PLACE. Native place uncertain. It ſeems clearly to correſpond with the laſt; but is conſiderably leſs in ſize.

18. WHITE-BELLIED PL.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill one inch: the plumage on the upper parts dirty brown: the forehead white: above and beneath the eye a ſtreak of the ſame: under parts white: ſecondaries and prime quills equal in length; ſome of the firſt white from the baſe for half the length; the ſhafts white: ſix of the middle tail feathers brown; the outer of theſe is white juſt at the tip and baſe; the three exterior ones white; the laſt but one has a brown ſpot on the inner web near the tip; and the third is black at the end: legs pale blue.

PLACE, Native place uncertain.

19. RED-NECKED PL.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Purre*. The bill fleſh-coloured; the end black: irides orange: head and neck black: on each ſide of the neck a large ſquare cheſnut ſpot, the ſize of a ſilver penny, almoſt meeting together at the back part: the upper part of the plumage aſh-colour, with a little mixture of white about the baſtard wing: the breaſt and under parts white: quills and tail duſky: legs fleſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the *South Seas*. Found in *Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land*.

Charadrius ſpinoſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 256. 12.—*Haſſelq. Iter.* p. 260. 261.
Le Pluvier armé du Senegal, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 86. pl. 7. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 801.
Le Pluvier à aigrette, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 99.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

20. SPUR-WINGED PL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Golden Plover:* length twelve inches. Bill above an inch long, and black: irides red: the crown of the head and throat are black, paſſing a little way down the neck before: the hind head a little creſted: the back part of the neck, and upper part of the body, and ſcapulars, grey: ſides of the head, and all the under part, from throat to vent, yellowiſh white, except a creſcent of black on the breaſt, the convex part uppermoſt: the leſſer wing coverts are black; the middle ones as the back; the greater yellowiſh white; but ſome of the outer ones, and the nine outer greater quills, are black; the ten next half white half black; the two following yellowiſh white; and the four next the body grey: on the fore part of the wing, juſt within the bend, is a ſpur half an inch in length, a little bent, and black: tail yellowiſh white, tipped with black, deepeſt on the two middle feathers: legs black.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits the marſhy places of lower *Egypt*, in the month of *September*; is alſo found in other parts of that neighbourhood. It goes there by the name of *Dominican*, the neck being black, with white ſides, not unaptly reſembling the ſame part of the habit of that order *.

* *Haſſelquiſt.*

Charadrius

20. VAR. A.

Charadrius ſpinoſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 256. 12. B.
Le Pluvier hupé de Perſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 84. 14.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 98.
Black-breaſted Indian Plover, *Edw.* pl. 47. (male).
Spur-winged Plover, *Edw.* pl. 280. (female).

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches and a half: breadth twenty-three inches: weight four ounces. Bill a little more than one inch, and black: top of the head gloſſy black: hind head a little creſted: cheeks, hind head, and ſides of the neck, white: upper part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts, cheſnut brown: throat and fore part of the neck black: breaſt and upper part of the belly the ſame; the firſt gloſſed with violet: the lower part of the belly and vent white: wing coverts like the back; but thoſe fartheſt from the body, and ſecondaries, browniſh cheſnut, tipped with white: greater quills black: the tail four inches long; even at the end; white for two-thirds of the length; the reſt black: legs deep brown.

FEMALE. The other (ſuppoſed to be the *female)* is the ſize of a *Lapwing*. Bill and creſt the ſame: it differs chiefly in having the whole of the neck white: the black on the throat only reaching for an inch down: breaſt and upper part of the belly black: outer tail feathers tipped with white. Both of them have a ſpur on the bend of the wing.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *Ruſſia*; and are very frequent near *Aleppo*, about the river *Coic* *.

* *Ruſſel*, p. 72. pl. 11.—In the plate the bird ſeems to have a back toe, or at leaſt a ſpur; though the text mentions only three toes in all. The having a minute ſpur is not uncommon in the *Plover* genus; the ſpecimen in the *Britiſh Muſeum* is furniſhed with a ſmall one.

Le Pluvier armé de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 102.—*Pl. Enl.* 833.

20.
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH about nine inches. Bill one inch; colour duſky: the back part of the head, and nape of the neck, are white, mixed with grey: the fore part and ſides black, paſſing back to the nape, and occupying all the hind part of the neck; and then comes forward on the fore part, above the breaſt: between this and the chin it is white: the middle of the back and wings is rufous grey: near the bend of the wing a ſharp bent ſpur: ſcapulars and quills black: the under parts, from the breaſt, white: the baſe half of the tail is white, the reſt black: legs yellowiſh.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

Le Pluvier coiffé, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 100.
——— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 834.

21.
HOODED PL.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill yellow, red towards the end, and black at the tip: the forehead covered with a carunculated yellow membrane, paſſing round the eyes: the head, and a little way on the neck, black: the hind head furniſhed with a few ſhort pointed feathers, hanging like a ſmall creſt; under this the hind head is white: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: all the under parts white, with a few duſky daſhes down the fore part of the neck: the quills and end of the tail black; the laſt ſhort: legs red.

PLACE.

This is found at *Senegal*.

Le

22. WREATHED PL.

Le Pluvier couronne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 101.
Pluvier du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Pl. Enl.* 800.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is twelve inches in length. The bill is reddiſh, towards the point duſky: the head even with the eye, and chin, are black: round the crown runs a liſt of white, encircling the head like a wreath: the hind part of the neck, and upper part of the body, are brown, with a gloſs of greeniſh purple in ſome lights; this is likewiſe ſeen on the breaſt, which is marked with a few ſpots of black: the neck, as far as the breaſt, is grey: the belly white; as are the greater coverts: the tail white, with a broad band of black near the end: quills black: legs ruſt-colour.

PLACE. This comes from the *Cape of Good Hope.*

23. WATTLED PL.

Le Pluvier à lambeaux, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 102.
Pluvier de la Cote de Malabar, *Pl. Enl.* 880.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Golden Plover:* length nine inches and a half. The bill is yellow: on the forehead a naked bare ſkin, hanging down in a pointed flap on each ſide of the jaw: crown of the head black: through the eye a white ſtreak: the neck and upper parts of the body yellowiſh grey, deepeſt on the back: the under parts, from the breaſt, white: acroſs the greater wing coverts a band of white: quills black: the tail is like the back, croſſed with a black bar at the end; and the tips and outſides of ſome of the outer feathers white: legs pale yellow.

PLACE. This is met with on the coaſt of *Malabar.*

Le

Le Pluvian, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 104.—*Pl. Enl.* 918.

24. BLACK-HEADED PL.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill black; one inch long: the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, is black: the forehead yellowiſh, paſſing over each eye in a broad ſtreak: the hind part of the neck and back are black: the wings, rump, and tail, greyiſh aſh-colour: the quills black, mottled with white on the outer part of the wing: all the tail feathers except the two middle ones marked with black near the ends; the very tips white: the under parts, from the chin, pale rufous, deepeſt on the breaſt, where it is mottled with tranſverſe duſky markings; and towards the vent nearly white: legs cinereous grey: claws black.

Native place not mentioned.

Le Courvite, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 128.—*Pl. Enl.* 795.

25. CREAM-COLOURED PL.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill three quarters of an inch; ſlender, bent at the tip, not unlike that of the *Pratincole:* plumage in general cream-colour, paleſt beneath: behind the eyes a patch of black; through them a pale ſtreak, paſſing to the hind head, and dividing the black: quills black: tail the ſame as the upper parts, marked with black near the tip: legs yellowiſh white.

PLACE.

The above was killed in *France:* it was obſerved to run with great ſwiftneſs.

Le Courvite de la Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 892.

26. COROMANDEL PL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the other. Top of the head, and fore parts as far as the breaſt, reddiſh cheſnut: chin whitiſh: behind the eye a white

white ſtreak, and through the eye a black one, paſſing to the hind head, the white entering a little way into the black at the back part: behind the neck, the back, wings, and tail, brown: upper part of the belly duſky: the reſt of the parts beneath, the rump, upper tail coverts, and tip of the tail, white: quills black: legs yellowiſh white.

PLACE. From the coaſt of *Coromandel*. The two laſt differ much from the *Plovers* in the ſhape of the bill; but have ſo great an affinity to them on account of the toes, which are only three in number, and all placed forward, that they cannot with propriety be placed in any other genus.

Pied Oister-catcher.

GENUS LXXI. OISTER-CATCHER.

N° 1. Pied Oister-catcher.

BILL long, compreſſed, cuneated at the end.
Noſtrils linear.

Tongue ſcarce a third of the length of the bill.

Toes three in number, all placed forwards; the exterior joined to the middle by a ſtrong membrane.

Hæmatopus oſtralegus, *Lin Syſt.* i. p. 257. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 192.—*Brun.* 189.—*Muller*, p. 27. N° 215. 1. PIED OISTER-CATCHER.

Scolopax Pica, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 135.

L'Hutrier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 38. pl. 3. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 119. pl. 9. —*Pl. Enl.* 929. Pl. LXXXIV.

Sea-pie, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 297.—*Albin*, i. pl. 78.

Pied Oiſter-catcher, *Br. Zool.* p. 213.—*Cateſ. Car.* i. pl. 85.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 406.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Crow:* length ſixteen inches and a quarter: weight ſeventeen ounces. Bill above three inches in length; ſtrait, compreſſed on the ſides, and in old birds blunt at the end; the colour of it and the eye-lids orange: irides a glowing crimſon: the head and neck are black, except a ſmall ſpot of white under the eye-lid, and a creſcent of the ſame acroſs the throat: the leſſer wing coverts, ſcapulars, and upper part of the back, are black: the middle coverts the ſame, tipped with white: the greater white: the quills are black, marked more or leſs with

white within: the lower part of the back, rump, breaſt, and under parts, are white: tail white half way from the baſe, the end half black: legs dirty red: claws black.

Birds have been ſeen with the end half of the bill black; and in others the white under the eye-lid and chin are both wanting: the laſt is alſo not unfrequently met with white, mottled with black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Oiſter-catcher* is pretty common in *England*; moſt ſo on the weſtern ſhores; feeding on *ſhell-fiſh*, and in particular *oiſters* and *limpets*. On obſerving any one of the firſt, which gapes wide enough for the inſertion of its bill, it thruſts it in, and takes out the inhabitant: it will alſo force the *limpets* from their adheſion to the rocks with ſufficient eaſe. In turn feeds on marine *inſects* and *worms*. In winter we often ſee theſe birds in conſiderable flocks; but they do not depart from us. In the ſummer are met with only in pairs, though chiefly in the neighbourhood of the *ſea* or *ſalt rivers*. The *female* lays four or five eggs, on the bare ground, on the ſhore, above high-water mark: they are of a greeniſh grey, blotched with black. The young are ſaid to be hatched in about three weeks. Theſe birds are pretty wild when in flocks, yet are eaſily brought up tame, if taken young: I have known them to be thus kept for a long time, frequenting the ponds and ditches during the day, attending the ducks and other poultry to ſhelter of nights, and not unfrequently to come up of themſelves as the evening approaches. Are known in ſome parts of *England* by the name of *Sea-Pie*, or *Olive*.

This ſpecies ſeems a general inhabitant; being found in moſt parts of the old continent, and univerſally in the neighbourhood of the ſea. It is alſo ſufficiently plenty throughout *America*, from

from *New-York* to the *Bahama Iſlands* *, as well as *Cayenne* and *Surinam* †. *Dampier* met with it on the coaſt of *New Holland* ‡, and *Kæmpfer* at *Japan* §; our late circumnavigators, at *Van Diemen's Land*, *Terra del Fuego* ‖, and *New Zealand* **: but in the laſt-named places, as well as in ſome others ††, the plumage is wholly black.

* *Arct. Zool.*—*Cateſb. Car.* i. 85.—*Park. Voy.* p. 144.
† *Deſcrip. Surin.* ii. p. 167. ‡ *Voy.* iii. pl. in 123.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. 110.
§ *Kæmp. Jap.* i. p. 113. ‖ *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 453.—*Park. Voy.* p. 488.
** *Hawkeſw. Voy.* ii. p. 333.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 151.—Id. ii. p. 378.
†† In the iſland of *Curaçoa*.—*Feuill. Obſ.* 1725. p. 289.

GENUS LXXII. PRATINCOLE.

N° 1. Auſtrian Pr.
VAR. A. Collared Pr.
VAR. B. Maldivian Pr.
VAR. C. Coromandel Pr.
VAR. D. Madras Pr.
N° 2. Senegal Pr.
3. Spotted Pr.

BILL ſhort, ſtrong, ſtrait, hooked at the end: gape wide. Noſtrils, near the baſe, linear, oblique.
Toes long, ſlender, connected by a membrane at the baſe.
Tail forked; conſiſting of twelve feathers.

1. AUSTRIAN PR.

Hirundo Pratincola, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 345. 12.—*Kram. El.* p. 381. pl. at the end.
La Perdrix de Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 141. 1. pl. 12. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 544.—*Pl. Enl.* 882.
Hirundo marina Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 72.
Sea Swallow of Aldrovandus, *Will. Orn.* p. 214. *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXXV.

SIZE of a *Blackbird:* length nine inches and a quarter. Bill ten lines and a half long, curved at the end; the baſe of it red, the reſt black: the upper parts of the bird are of a greyiſh brown: chin and throat white, ſurrounded with a black line, which begins at the hinder angle of the eye, and bounds the whole of the white parts all round: the under parts are rufous grey, growing paler towards the vent: the upper tail coverts are alſo of this laſt colour: the quills and tail are duſky; the laſt much forked in ſhape, and tipped with grey on the inner web;

Austrian Pratincole.

the outer web of the exterior feather white the whole of its length: the legs and bare ſpace above the knees are blood red.

This bird inhabits *Germany*, particularly the borders of the *Rhine*, near *Straſburgh*, and lives on worms and aquatic inſects. It is alſo at times ſeen in ſome of the provinces of *France*, eſpecially *Lorraine*; but is in the greateſt plenty in the deſerts towards the *Caſpian Sea*, frequenting the dry plains in great flocks. It is common alſo throughout the whole deſert of the *independent Tartars*, as far as the rivers *Kamyſchloſska* and *Irtiſh*, but not farther into *Sibiria*, the plains fit for it being there at an end; and in general it is not obſerved beyond 53 deg. to the northward*. PLACE.

La Perdrix de Mer à collier, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 145. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 546. 1. VAR. A. COLLARED PR.

LESS than the other. Bill duſky: the plumage on the upper parts grey brown: on each ſide of the head is a white ſpot near the eyes: the ſpace between the two ſpots, or forehead, is black: throat and fore part of the neck white, ſurrounded by a brown line like a collar: the breaſt and under parts are whitiſh: the quills duſky: the tail like the back: legs blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

It makes the neſt on the ſandy ſhores of rivers; and is always found in the neighbourhood of ſtreams. Inhabits *Germany*, and is ſaid to lay as far as ſeven oblong eggs. Is a noiſy, reſtleſs bird. PLACE.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

Perdrix

Perdrix de Mer, *Son. Voy.* p. 216.

1. VAR. B. MALDIVIAN PR.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nine inches in length. The bill black: irides red brown: the head and upper parts of the body the colour of umber: under wing coverts red brown: throat white, ſurrounded with a black band, and each feather has a longitudinal black line: the quills and tail are black: the rump, belly, and vent, white.

PLACE. This was taken at open ſea, in the latitude of the *Maldivia Iſles*. It lived a month on flies, and bread ſoaked in water. Mr. *Sonnerat* mentions two other ſpecies.

1. VAR. C. COROMANDEL PR.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſecond has the head and upper parts paler: throat rufous white, encircled with a black band: quills blackiſh brown: beneath the wings bright cheſnut: tail forked; the feathers white half way from the baſe, and brown the reſt of their length, with a ſpot of dirty grey at the end: rump and upper tail coverts white, occupying more ſpace than in the former: breaſt rufous white: belly and vent white: irides reddiſh: bill and legs black.

PLACE. Found on the coaſt of *Coromandel*.

1. VAR. D. MADRAS PR.

DESCRIPTION. THE third is leſs than the others. The wings reach beyond the end of the tail: top of the head deep brown: neck, back, and wing coverts dirty rufous grey: quills brown: under wing coverts pale red brown: upper tail coverts white, but this takes up leſs ſpace than in the others: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others the ſame, with a curved white mark at the ends; the outer ones half white from the baſe, and brown the reſt

reſt of their length: breaſt and belly pale brown: thighs and vent white: bill and legs black: irides red brown.

This alſo is found about *Madras*, and other parts on the coaſt of *Coromandel*. PLACE.

Tringa fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 22.
La Perdrix de Mer du Senegal, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 148. 4. 2. SENEGAL PR.
——————— brune, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 544.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill eleven lines long, and brown: general colour of the plumage brown: tail forked as in the others: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*. PLACE.

La Perdrix de Mer tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 147. 3.
La Giarole, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 545. 3. SPOTTED PR.
Gallinula melampus, Rotknuſſel, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 304. pl. 56. (fig. bad.)

SIZE of the others. The bill is black: the head, neck, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, are ſpotted brown and white: the upper parts of the body brown, but the ſpots leſs diſtinct: the lower part of the belly, ſides, and vent, rufous white, ſpotted with black: the quills are black: the ſecond quills black and aſh-colour: tail whitiſh, tipped with black: legs and bare ſpace above the knees of this laſt colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Germany*. PLACE.

GENUS LXXIII. RAIL.

N° 1. Water Rail.
VAR. A. Virginian R.
2. Clapper R.
3. Troglodyte R.
4. Philippine R.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.
5. Banded R.
6. Brown R.
7. Red-breaſted R.
8. Cape R.
9. Blue-necked R.
10. Ceylon R.
N° 11. Pacific R.
12. Tabuan R.
13. Black R.
14. Sandwich R.
15. Otaheite R.
16. Duſky R.
17. Long-billed R.
18. Variegated R.
19. Cayenne R.
VAR. A.
20. Jamaica R.
21. Little R.
VAR. A.
22. Barbary R.

BILL ſlender, a little compreſſed, and ſlightly incurvated.
Noſtrils ſmall.
Tongue rough at the end.
Body much compreſſed.
Tail very ſhort.

Rallus aquaticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 195.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 155.—*Brun.* N° 193.—*Muller*, N° 219.—*Kram. El.* p. 349. 2. 1. †WATER RAIL.

Le Râle d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 151. 1. pl. 12. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 154. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 749.

Gallinula ſerica Geſneri, *Raii Syn.* p. 114. 4?

Velvet Runner, *Will. Orn.* p. 315?

Water Rail, Bilcock, or Brook-ouzel, *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 2. 190. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 314. pl. 58.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 321. 16.—*Albin*, i. pl. 77.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 214. pl. 75.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches: breadth ſixteen: weight four ounces and a half. Bill an inch and three quarters; colour duſky black, at the baſe reddiſh: irides red: all the upper parts are olive brown; the middle of each feather black: the under parts, from the chin to the middle of the belly, aſh-colour*: the lower belly, thighs, and vent, the ſame, with rufous edges: ſides of the body tranſverſely barred with black and white: quills duſky: under tail coverts white: tail ſhort, and black; the tips of the two middle feathers ferruginous; the others the ſame on the margins: legs duſky red: toes long, and divided to the bottom.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is ſufficiently common in this kingdom; but in the northern parts of it is only ſeen in winter.

The egg is more than an inch and a half in length; of a pale yellowiſh colour, marked all over with duſky brown ſpots, of nearly the ſame ſize, but irregular.

It is found chiefly on the edges of ponds and rivulets well furniſhed with cover, under which it may run for ſhelter on the ap-

* *Briſſon* obſerves, that in ſome birds the feathers on the fore part of the neck are margined with white: ſuch I have ſeen, but ſuppoſe them to be young birds.

pearance of an enemy; it rather truſts to its legs than its wings, as it runs very faſt and flies but ill, and during flight the legs hang down: it will alſo frequently take to the water, where it ſwims tolerably well; and often ſeen to run on the ſurface, if there be any weeds to bear it up. This bird is alſo found in plenty on the continent of *Europe*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Ruſſia* throughout: likewiſe in the weſtern part of *Sibiria*. On the continent is migratory, being ſeen ſpring and autumn paſſing over the iſland of *Malta*; and has been met with at ſea fifty leagues diſtant from the coaſt of *Portugal* *.

1.
VAR. A.
VIRGINIAN R.

Rallus Virginianus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 263. 10.
Le Râle de Penſilvanie, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. Suppl. p. 138.
American Water Rail, *Edw.* pl. 279.
Virginian Rail, *Arct. Zool.* N° 408.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill duſky, with the point black; the under mandible reddiſh at the baſe †: irides red: crown duſky: ſides aſh-coloured: from the bill, over each eye, a ſtreak of white: chin the ſame: hind part of the neck, back, and tail, brown ſtreaked with black; fore part of the neck and breaſt browniſh orange: lower part of the belly, ſides, and thighs, barred duſky and white: vent white, orange, and black, mixed: the wing coverts reddiſh brown: ridge of the wings white: quills and tail duſky: legs dark fleſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania*.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

† *Edwards* mentions a ſmall degree of baldneſs on the forehead; but I could never find it in any which have come under my inſpection.

Clapper

Clapper Rail, *Arct. Zool.* N° 407.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
+ CLAPPER R.

LARGER than our *Rail:* length from fourteen to ſixteen inches. Bill two inches long; colour duſky brown: crown, and all the upper parts of the bird, olive brown, the feathers edged with pale aſh-colour: cheeks aſh-colour: chin white: fore part of the neck and breaſt yellowiſh brown: ſides over the thighs barred aſh-colour and white: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York* from *May* to *October*. Lays in *June*. Is called there the *Meadow Clapper**.

PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

3.
TROGLODYTE R.

SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl:* length ſeventeen inches. Bill reddiſh brown, two inches long, and a trifle bent: irides dirty yellow: the feathers of the crown, neck, back, breaſt, and belly, are brown, margined with rufous grey: cheeks and throat cinereous: over the eye a ſtreak of the ſame: the wings are very ſhort; the coverts the ſame colour as the back: the baſtard wing furniſhed with a ſpine, which is half an inch long, ſtrait, pointed, and lies hid among the feathers: quills brown, marked with tranſverſe ferruginous ſpots on each margin: vent and ſides brown: tail four inches long; brown, margined with rufous grey: legs reddiſh brown.

DESCRIPTION.

That in the *Leverian Muſeum* has the upper parts of a deep cheſnut, the feathers daſhed with black down the ſhafts: the under parts cinereous, verging to cheſnut on the breaſt: quills,

* *Arct. Zool.*

lower

lower order of coverts, and tail, barred chefnut and black: legs ſtout, brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe inhabit *New Zealand*, particularly in *Duſky Bay*, where they are numerous, and are called *Water Hens*; and indeed, at a diſtance, appear not unlike *Fowls*. They run ſwiftly, and ſcratch on the ground like our poultry: from the ſhortneſs of their wings are unable to fly, nor do they ever take to the water: chiefly met with on a ſea-beach, and the ſkirts of woods, where they pick up *worms*, &c. their chief food. Are often found under the roots of trees; and will frequently run into holes, and hide under the buſhes: ſaid to cry againſt rain. Are very tame, inſomuch as to ſuffer themſelves to be knocked down with a ſtick. Were eſteemed as good food by our people, but thought to be beſt when ſkinned: the fat is high-coloured, inclining to orange*.

They are found alſo in *Charlotte Sound*, and on the neighbouring iſlands, but in very ſmall numbers.

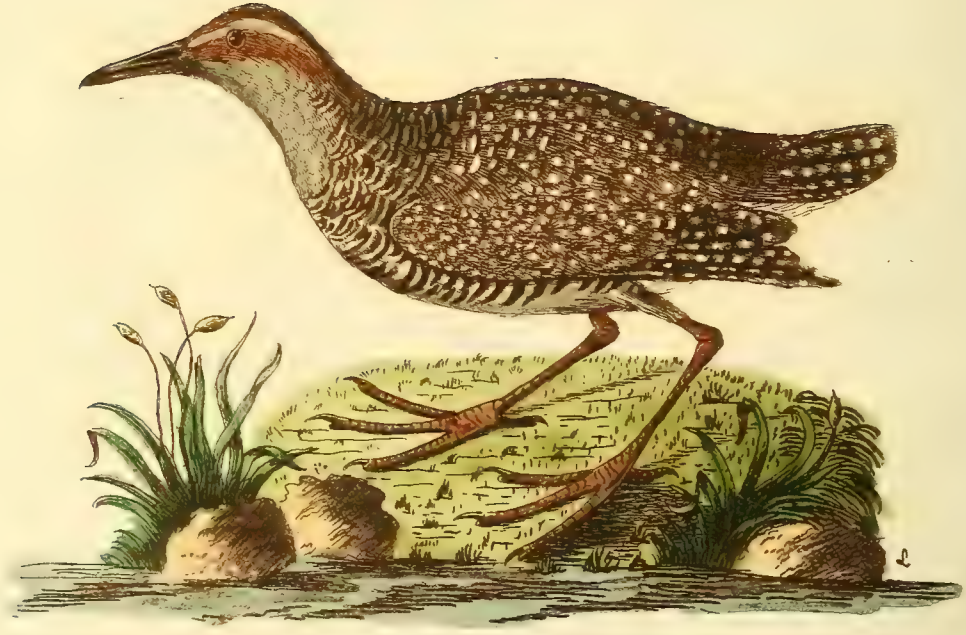
4. PHILIPPINE R.

Rallus Philippenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 263. 7.
Le Râle des Philippines, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 163. 4. pl. 14. fig. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 774.
Le Tiklin, ou Râle des Philippines, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 160.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the firſt ſpecies: length eleven inches. Bill thirteen lines and a half long; colour grey: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are duſky, the feathers edged with rufous grey; ſome of the ſcapulars ſpotted with white: over each eye a white ſtreak, tending to the hind head; beneath this a broader

* Dr. *Forſter.*

one,



Philippine Rail. Var. A.

one, paſſing through the eyes backwards: throat dirty white: fore part of the neck rufous grey, marked with tranſverſe indiſtinct browniſh bands: breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, barred grey and brown; leaſt ſo on the belly, where it is almoſt white: wings marked with white and cheſnut ſpots: greater coverts barred with cheſnut: quills brown, the two firſt marked on the outer edge of each web with white, and towards the ſhaft with cheſnut; the reſt only with the laſt colour: tail duſky, edged with rufous grey; all but the two middle feathers ſpotted on the inner web with cheſnut: legs grey.

Inhabits the *Philippine* iſlands, where it is called *Tiklin*. PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

4.
VAR. A.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, and brown: noſtrils in a long furrow: the head and ſides, taking in the eye and nape, ferruginous cheſnut: from baſe of bill over the eye paſſes a pale ſtreak almoſt to the hind head: the upper part of the body brown, but each feather marked with a black and white tranſverſe ſtripe near the end, giving the appearance of black and white ſtripes on a brown ground: the hind part of the neck appears ſtriated, but on the back more like ſpots, and more white than black: the rump is plain: the under parts from the chin, and down the middle to the breaſt, aſh-colour; but the neck on the ſides, the breaſt and belly, are ſtriated with black and white: vent pale ferruginous brown: the wing coverts not to be diſtinguiſhed in markings from the back: quills ſpotted brown and white: the tail is very little longer than the wings: the legs are fleſh-colour: claws brown. DESCRIPTION. PL. LXXXVI.

Inhabits *Otaheite*. PLACE.

4. VAR. B. DESCRIPTION. THE head in this variety is paler, and the ſtreak over the eye grey: the hind part of the neck tranſverſely ſtriated brown and white: the middle of the back, and ſcapulars, white, with a very little mixture of brown on the firſt: wing coverts olive brown, tranſverſely blotched with white; ſecond quills white on the inner webs, on the outer olive brown; the greater quills olive brown, marked with large ferruginous ſpots; the firſt wholly white, the ſecond white within: tail even with the end of the quills, barred olive brown and white: all the under parts white: bill and legs pale yellow brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Tongataboo*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

4. VAR. C. Rallus ſtriatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 5.
Le Râle rayé des Philippines, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 167. 5. pl. 14. fig. 2.
Le Tiklin rayè, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 161.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is in length eight inches and a quarter. Bill above an inch and a quarter long, and horn-colour: crown of the head duſky and cheſnut mixed: hind part of the neck plain cheſnut; the lower part of it, the back, and ſcapulars, duſky brown, marked with whitiſh ſpots: rump and upper tail coverts the ſame, but paler: on the wing coverts a few tranſverſe white ſtreaks: throat rufous white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breaſt, and upper part of the belly, aſh-colour, with an olive tinge: the lower part of the belly, ſides, and thighs, barred duſky and white: quills deep brown, barred with rufous white on the outer, and with white on the inner webs: tail duſky brown barred with white: legs grey brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Philippine Iſles*.

Rallus torquatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 6.
Le Râle à collier des Philippines, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 170. 6. pl. 15. fig. 1. 5. BANDED R.
Le Tiklin à collier, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 162.

BIGGER than the *Land Rail:* length twelve inches. Bill more than an inch and a half in length, grey brown: the plumage on the upper parts brown tinged with olive: cheeks and throat dirty black: from the baſe of the bill a ſtreak of white paſſes under each eye, and finiſhes ſome way behind it: the under part, from chin to vent, tranſverſely ſtreaked with black and white, except juſt above the breaſt, where a band of cheſnut three quarters of an inch broad encircles it as a collar: thighs barred brown and white: the quills have the outer margins paler; the three firſt banded with white on the inner webs, and the ſix following with rufous cheſnut: tail brown: legs the colour of the bill. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits the *Philippine Iſles.* PLACE.

Rallus fuſcus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 4.
Le Râle brun des Philippines, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 173. 7. pl. 15. fig. 2. —*Pl. Enl.* 773. 6. BROWN R.
Le Tiklin brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 161.

LENGTH ſeven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and brown: the plumage on the upper parts is brown: beneath reddiſh brown, paleſt on the throat: lower part of the belly inclining to grey: beneath the tail barred with black and white: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Found at the *Philippine Iſles*, with the four laſt deſcribed; all of which go by the general name of *Tiklin.* PLACE.

7. RED-BREASTED R.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Rail:* length nine inches. Bill pale: plumage above dusky: over the eye a pale line: hind part and sides of the neck, and the breast, ferruginous: under parts of the body ash-colour; sides of it barred across with white narrow lines: legs yellow.

In the collection of *M. Tunstall*, Esquire.

8. CAPE R.

Rallus Capensis, *Lin. Syst. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 525.
The Rail, *Brown Ill.* p. 94. pl. 38?

DESCRIPTION. NEARLY the size of the *Crake Gallinule.* Bill black: head, neck, back, and upper part of the breast, ferruginous: lower part of the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, quills and tail, undulated with black and white: two middle tail feathers ferruginous: legs of a deep blood red.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; and, if the same as in *Brown*'s work, also met with at *Ceylon.* The bill and legs in his plate are painted brown.

9. BLUE NECKED R.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill an inch and a half, colour red; the upper ridge and end dusky: all the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, reddish brown: chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, pale blue: from thence to the vent white, transversely streaked on the sides with black, as in the common *Water-Rail:* vent white: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.* From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks.*

Rail,

Rail, *Brown Ill.* p. 96. pl. 37.

10.
CEYLON R.

LARGER than the *common Rail*. Bill red: head duſky: neck, back, and tail, ferruginous; the laſt pretty long: wing coverts as the back: prime quills black: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, reddiſh, clouded with brown: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Ceylon*. PLACE.

11.
PACIFIC R.

SIZE of ours. Bill blood red, tip pale brown: irides red: head brown: over the eyes a whitiſh ſtreak: nape ferruginous: throat white: breaſt blueiſh aſh-colour: back and rump black, ſprinkled with ſmall white ſpots, but not numerous: wings ſhort, wholly of a deep black, variegated with interrupted white faſciæ: quills brown: tail very ſhort, black, ſpotted with white, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the feathers: belly, ſides, and vent, whitiſh: legs fleſh-colour: claws pale. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Otaheite*, and the neighbouring iſles. PLACE.

12.
TABUAN R.

LENGTH ſix inches and a half. Bill black: eyelids and irides red: general colour of the plumage browniſh black: beneath duſky: legs reddiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Tongo Taboo**, *Otaheite*, and the neighbouring iſles in the *South Seas*. PLACE.

This varies in having the plumage more inclined to brown: the vent white, tranſverſely barred with black lines: legs red.

Inhabits the iſland of *Tanna*. Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. 158.

Br. Muſ.

13. BLACK R.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Spotted Gallinule:* length nine inches. Bill yellow at the baſe; the tip brown: general colour of the plumage duſky black, deepeſt on the head: legs brown; in ſome birds red.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts of *Africa*.

14. SANDWICH R.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE ſmall. Bill duſky aſh-colour: general colour of the plumage pale ferruginous; the feathers on the upper parts darkeſt in the middle: tail ſhort, hid by the upper coverts: legs duſky fleſh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sandwich Iſles*. Was alſo found on the iſland of *Tanna**; but the plumage is darker on the upper parts; and the bill and legs yellowiſh. Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

15. OTAHEITE R.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black: the head, neck, and all the under parts of the body, dark aſh-colour; paleſt on the chin: the upper parts, and wing coverts, deep red brown: quills duſky, edged with white: edge of the wing, and the firſt quill feather, white: tail an inch and a half long, rounded in ſhape, and black: legs duſky yellow: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Otaheite*, and the *Friendly Iſles*. Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

* In *Cook*'s laſt Voy. i. p. 151. mention is made of a ſandy-coloured *Plover* at *New Zealand*: perhaps this ſpecies?

Lev.

Lev. Muſ.

16. DUSKY R.

Description.

LENGTH ſix inches. Bill ſcarcely one inch; colour duſky black; edges of the mandibles yellowiſh: all the upper parts of the plumage deep brown, with a ferruginous tinge, and ſtreaked with black: beneath ferruginous brown: legs two inches long, red brown.

Place.

Inhabits the *Sandwich Iſlands*.

Le Râle à long bec de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 163.—*Pl. Enl.* 849.

17. LONG-BILLED R.

Description.

LARGER than our *Rail:* length nine inches and a half. Bill long in proportion, and rather ſtout; the colour of it ferruginous, with a duſky point: the upper parts of the body of a faint aſh-colour, each feather daſhed with a duſky ſtreak down the middle: the chin is nearly white: from thence all the under parts are of a ferruginous white, ſtriated on the ſides of the body as in our *Rail:* legs pale ſtraw-colour.

Place.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Le Râle tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 165.—*Pl. Enl.* 775.

18. VARIEGATED R.

Description.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a half, and yellowiſh: the back part of the head is duſky: the chin white: the reſt of the head, neck, and body, ſpotted irregularly with black and white, and ſtreaked tranſverſely on the ſides of the body, as in the *common Rail:* the wing coverts are brown daſhed with white; the reſt of the wing brown: tail duſky, ſome of the middle feathers edged with white: legs yellow.

Place.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Le

19. CAYENNE R.

Le Kiolo, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 164.
Le Raſle de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 368.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH near eight inches. The bill brown: the crown of the head is rufous: from thence all the upper parts are olive brown: beneath rufous as far as the thighs, which are the ſame as the upper part: the vent pale: from the gape a broad blackiſh ſtreak paſſing through the eyes, and beneath them: the quills are black: the legs reddiſh brown.

19. VAR. A.

Le Râle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 753.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is only ſeven inches in length: and the upper parts are of a deeper brown: the crown cheſnut; the chin and vent rufous white; and the broad ſtreak through the eye is blue grey: the under parts are rufous, but much deeper than in the laſt bird, and that colour paſſes on to the vent and thighs; but the inſides, and the lower parts of the laſt, are duſky. It is probable that this differs from the other only in ſex.

PLACE. Both theſe inhabit *Cayenne*. I have met with one of the laſt meaſuring very little more than ſix inches: they therefore differ much as to ſize.

Theſe birds are common alſo at *Guiana*, where they are known by the name of *Kiolo*; ariſing, no doubt, from their cry, which is not unlike that word. Theſe birds may be heard making a noiſe, or rather calling, in the evening juſt at ſun-ſet, calling one another together, in order to paſs the night; being diſperſed ſingly among the thick buſhes in the day-time. They make the neſt

neſt between the forks of the ſhrubs, near the ground, of a reddiſh kind of plant, making a cover at the top impenetrable to the rain.

Le Râle de la Jamaique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. Suppl. p. 140.
——— Bidi-Bidi, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 166.
Leaſt Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 278.—*Brown Jam.* p. 479.

20. JAMAICA R.

SIZE ſmall: length ſix inches. The bill is black, with the baſe reddiſh: head and throat black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, rufous brown, croſſed with blackiſh ſtreaks: fore part of the neck and breaſt blueiſh aſh-colour: belly, ſides, and thighs, barred white and brown: wing coverts brown, ſpotted with white: quills rufous brown, barred with black; the ſecondaries ſpotted with white: tail as the greater quills, marked with a few ſpots of white: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is called *Bidi-Bidi*. PLACE.

Le petit Râle de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 167.—*Pl. Enl.* 847.

21. LITTLE R.

THIS is the ſmalleſt of its race yet known: length five inches. The bill is brown: the upper parts of the body the ſame; darkeſt on the back and ſcapulars, which are ſtreaked with white: the wing coverts black, ſpotted with white: ſides of the body undulated black and white, as in our *Rail:* over the eye a ſtreak of white: the under parts are pale duſky yellow, almoſt white on the chin and throat, and verging to aſh-colour on the belly: quills brown: tail barred black and white: legs pale yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

21.
+ VAR. A. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill brown; under mandible yellow: upper parts of the plumage brown, marked with many ſtriated bands of white on the back and wing coverts: the chin and fore part of the neck, as far as the breaſt, dirty white: the middle of the neck behind rufous; ſides of it aſh-colour: belly, ſides of the body, and vent, undulated black and white: quills and tail cinereous brown: legs yellow.

PLACE. This laſt I received from *Jamaica*; and have alſo ſeen the ſame from *Cayenne*. It is clearly a mere variety or ſexual difference from the *Little Rail*; and we have our ſuſpicion alſo, that it does not eſſentially differ from the *Jamaica* ſpecies.

22.
BARBARY R. Barbary Water Hen, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than a *Plover*. Bill an inch and a half long, and black: belly and breaſt dark brown, or ruſty: back the ſame, but much darker: wings ſpotted with white: rump variegated above with black and white ſtreaks, below white: legs dark brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Barbary*. From the length of bill, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, and from no bareneſs of the forehead being mentioned, I ſuſpect this rather to belong to the genus under which it is now placed, than to that of the *Gallinule* referred to by the author.

GENUS

GENUS LXXIV. JACANA.

N° 1. Chefnut J.
2. Black J.
3. Brafilian J.
4. Green J.
5. Variable J.
6. Luzonian J.
7. African J.
8. Chinefe J.
9. Faithful J.

THIS genus has a flender, fharp-pointed bill, thickeft towards the end; the bafe carunculated.

Noftrils fubovated, placed in the middle of the bill.

Wings armed on the front with one or more fharp fhort fpurs.

Toes four on each foot, very long, and furnifhed with long ftrait pointed claws.

1.
← CHESNUT J.

Parra Jacana, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 259. 3.
Le Chirurgien brun, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 125. 4. pl. 11. fig. 1.
Le Jacana, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 185. pl. 16.—*Pl. Enl.* 322.
Gallinula Brafilienfis, 4ta. Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 11.
Yohualquachili, *Raii Syn.* p. 178. 5.
The fourth Brafilian Water Hen of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 318.
Le Chevalier, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 193.
Spur-winged Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 357.
Br. Muf. Lev. Muf.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Water Rail:* length nearly ten inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, and of an orange-colour: on the forehead is a membranous flap half an inch long, and nearly the fame in breadth; on each fide of the head is another of the fame, about a quarter

of an inch in breadth; and theſe together ſurround the baſe of the bill: the head, throat, neck, breaſt, and under parts, are black: in ſome the belly is mixed with white: back, wing coverts, and ſcapulars, fine cheſnut; the outer angle of the wing mixed with black: on the ſhoulder a ſtrong, ſharp, yellow ſpine, a quarter of an inch in length: quills olive yellow, with the ends for one third, and the tips, margined with duſky; the outer one the whole way on the outer edge: tail rounded; the two middle feathers cheſnut and brown mixed, with the ends black; the others the ſame, but no mixture of brown: the legs greeniſh aſh-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits *Breſil*, *Guiana*, and *Surinam*; but is equally common at *St. Domingo*, where they frequent the marſhy places, ſides of ponds, and ſtreams, and wade quite up to the thighs in the water. Generally ſeen in pairs, and when ſeparated call each other continually, till they join again. Are very ſhy, and moſt common in the rainy ſeaſons in *May* and *November*. Are at all times very noiſy; their cry ſharp and ſhrill, and may be heard a great way off. This, as well as the other ſpecies, is called by the *French*, *Chirurgien*. The fleſh is accounted pretty good.

2. BLACK J.

Le Chirurgien noir, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 124. 3.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 189.
Gallinula tertia ſpec. Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 10.
The third Braſilian Water Hen of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 318.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the other. Bill ſaffron-colour: on the forehead a membrane of a rufous colour: head, throat, neck, back, and rump, black: breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, brown:

brown: quills green, tipped with brown: tail black: on the fore part of the wing a yellow ſpur: legs aſh-colour.

Inhabits *Braſil*. PLACE.

Le Jacana armé, ou le Chirurgien, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 123. 2.
Le Jacana-peca, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 190. 3. BRASILIAN J.
Aguapecaca, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 317.

SIZE of the firſt ſpecies. The colour of the plumage wholly greeniſh black: on the fore part of the wing a ſharp yellow ſpur: and the legs and toes long, as in the others. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil*, *Cayenne*, and *Guiana*, where it is called *Aguapecaca*. The manners like that of the *Cheſnut* one; but now and then twenty or thirty are ſeen together: ſkulk among the flags in the watery places, and feed on fiſh and aquatic inſects, wading ſome way in the water after them. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Le Jacana, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 121. 1.
——— vert, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 189. 4. GREEN J.
Gallinula Braſilienſis, *Jacana* dicta, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 8.
Braſilian Water Hen, called *Jacana*, *Will. Orn.* p. 317. pl. 59.

SIZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill more than an inch long; the colour half red half yellow: the fore part of the head covered with a round membrane the colour of a *turcoiſe*: the head, throat, neck, and breaſt, blackiſh green, gloſſed with violet: back, rump, ſcapulars, coverts of the wings and tail, belly, and thighs, blackiſh green: quills and tail much the ſame: under tail coverts white: legs yellowiſh green: toes very long; the middle one two inches and a half in length: claws alſo long and yellow. DESCRIPTION.

None of the authors above referred to mention the ſpur on the wing; but we may conclude that, as it is ſeen in all the others, this is not without it.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*.

5. VARIABLE J.

Parra variabilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 260. 4.
Le Chirurgien varié, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 129. 5.
Le Jacana varié, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 192.
——— du Breſil, *Pl. Enl.* 846.
Spur-winged Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 48.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 173.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches. Bill fourteen lines long, orange yellow: on the forehead a flap of red ſkin, laying back on the head, and divided at the hind part: crown of the head brown, marked with ſpots of a darker colour: hind part of the neck the ſame, but very deep: above the eye a line of white, paſſing down on each ſide the neck; accompanying this a black one, which ſprings from the bill, and paſſes through the eye: ſides of the head, throat, fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white, with a few reddiſh ſpots on the ſides of the belly and baſe of the thighs: on the fore part of the wing a yellow ſpur: ſcapulars pale brown: leſſer wing coverts purpliſh cheſnut; the middle ones brown; the greater black: the four quills next the body are brown; all the others green, margined with black at the ends; and the outer one the whole length, on the outer web: legs furniſhed with long toes as in all the others; colour of them blueiſh aſh.

VARIETY. One of theſe, which came under my inſpection in a collection from *Cayenne*, was rather ſmaller: had the upper parts much paler:

paler: over the eye a ſtreak of white, paſſing no further, and not accompanied by a black one: hind part of the neck duſky black: it had only a rudiment of a ſpur: and the red caruncle on the forehead was leſs, and laid back on the forehead. I conjecture this to differ either in ſex or age from the other.

The ſpecies above-mentioned inhabits *Braſil*; and is ſaid to be plentiful about *Carthagena*, in *South America*. PLACE.

Le Chirurgien de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 82. tab. 45.

6. LUZONIAN J.

RATHER leſs than a *Lapwing*. Bill of a greyiſh colour, ſtrait, and a little enlarged at the end: top of the head deep brown: over the eye a ſtripe of white, paſſing down on each ſide the neck, and changing into pale yellow behind the eye: through the eye another ſtripe of an aſh-colour accompanies the firſt quite down to the wing: the back is brown: the under parts, from chin to vent, white, except a large ſpot of brown on the breaſt: at the bend of the wing is a ſharp ſpur: the leſſer wing coverts are white, the others pale brown, tranſverſely barred with black: the ſecond quills white; the prime ones black: from the three laſt of theſe ariſe three naked ſhafts, two inches long, and ending in a launce-ſhaped feathered point; they ſpring from the middle of the ſhaft of the feather to which they belong, the ſhaft appearing as divided or branching into two at that part: the toes and claws are very long, as in the others, and of a duſky black. DESCRIPTION.

This is found in the iſland of *Manilla*; chiefly frequenting the low moiſt places, borders of the ſea, lakes, and rivers; and has the manners uſual to others of this genus. PLACE.

Br. Muſ.

7. AFRICAN J. Pl. LXXXVII.

Description. LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill duſky, of a pale browniſh horn-colour at the tip: forehead bare: the upper parts of the plumage of a very pale cinnamon-colour: chin and throat white: breaſt of a tawny yellow, mottled and barred, on the ſides of it and the neck, with black: the under parts from thence like the back, but darker: greater quills black: on the inner part of the bend of the wing a ſhort blunt ſpur: through the eye, paſſing to the hind part of the neck, quite to the back, black: legs greeniſh black: toes and claws very long, as in the *variable Jacana:* hind claw an inch and a half in length.

Place. Inhabits *Africa*.

8. CHINESE J.

Description. LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill duſky: crown of the head, forehead, and all beneath, as far as the breaſt, pale cinereous cream-colour: back part of the head black, of the neck yellow, divided from the white before by a line of black on each ſide: the body vinaceous red: wing coverts white: quills black: tail long: legs and toes long, and of a greeniſh colour.

Place. Suppoſed to inhabit *China:* ſeen by me among ſome fine drawings done in that country, and appears a very large ſpecies.

Parra chavaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 260. 5.

9. FAITHFUL J.

Description. SIZE of a *dunghill Cock*, and ſtands a foot and a half from the ground. The bill is conic, a little bent, and of a dirty white colour; the upper mandible as in the *Cock:* noſtrils oblong, per-

African Jacana?

vious: on both ſides, at the baſe of the bill, is a red membrane, which extends to the temples; in the middle of this are placed the eyes: the irides are brown: the hind head is furniſhed with about a dozen blackiſh feathers, three inches in length, which form a creſt; theſe hang downwards: the reſt of the neck, which is pretty long, is covered with a thick black down; but under the bill and temples it is of a pure white: the body is brown: the wings and tail blackiſh, clouded with grey; the laſt ſhort: on the bend of the wing two or three ſpurs half an inch in length: belly black, but leſs deep: the thighs are half way bare of feathers: knee joints thick and ſwelling: legs very long, ſtrong, and of a yellowiſh red colour: toes alſo ſo long as to entangle the one in the other in walking.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits the lakes, &c. near the river *Cinu*, about thirty leagues from *Carthagena*, in *South America*, and is ſaid to feed on vegetables. Its gait is ſolemn and ſlow; but it flies eaſily and ſwiftly. It cannot run, unleſs aſſiſted by the wings at the ſame time. When any part of the ſkin is touched by the hand a crackling is felt, though it is very downy beneath the feathers; and indeed this down adheres ſo cloſely as to enable the bird at times to ſwim. The voice is clear and loud, but far from agreeable. The natives, who keep poultry in great numbers, have one of theſe tame, which goes along with the flock about the neighbourhood to feed during the day, when this faithful ſhepherd defends them againſt birds of prey; being able, by means of the ſpurs on the wings, to drive off birds as big as the *Carrion Vulture*, and even that bird itſelf. It is ſo far of the greateſt uſe, as it never deſerts the charge committed to its care, bringing them

them all home ſafe at night. It is ſo tame as to ſuffer itſelf to be handled by a grown perſon; but will not permit children to attempt the ſame.—For the above account we are indebted to *Linnæus*, who ſeems to be the only one who has given any account of this wonderful bird.

GENUS LXXV. GALLINULE.

N° 1. Crake G.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
2. Carthagena G.
3. Cayenne G.
4. Black-bellied G.
5. Madras G.
6. Purple G.
7. Martinico G.
8. Favourite G.
9. Crowing G.
10. Black-headed G.
11. Green G.
12. Common G.
N° 13. Red-tailed G.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
14. Brown G.
VAR. A.
15. Yellow-breasted G.
16. Soree G.
17. Grinetta G.
18. Spotted G.
19. Speckled G.
20. Yellow-legged G.
21. Piping G.
22. Crested G.

THE bill is thick at the base, and slopes to the point: the base of the upper mandible reaching far upon the forehead, where it becomes membranaceous.

Body compressed.

Wings short and concave.

Tail short.

Toes divided to their origin.

1.
+ CRAKE G.

Rallus Crex, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 261. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 194.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 154.—*Brun.* N° 192.—*Muller*, N° 218.—*Kram. El.* p. 349. 1.—*Friſch.* t. 211.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.

Le Râle de Genet, ou Roi des Cailles, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 159. pl. 13. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 146. pl. 12.—*Pl. Enl.* 750.

La Poule-Sultane rouſſatre, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 533. 5.

Daker Hen, or Rail, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 170. pl. 29.—*Albin*, i. pl. 32.

Land Hen, *Will. Orn.* p. 316.

Crake Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* N° 216. pl. 75.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 412. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: weight from ſix to eight ounces. Bill one inch, colour greyiſh brown: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts pale rufous brown, each feather daſhed down the middle with black: the under parts the ſame, but paler, and not ſpotted: chin very pale: belly yellowiſh white: on the ſides a few bars of the ſame: legs the colour of the bill.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a very plentiful bird in ſome parts of theſe realms; particularly ſo in *Ireland*, where it is probable they paſs the winter. Are alſo found in moſt of the *Hebrides* and *Orknies*. Appear at *Angleſea* in *Wales* about the 20th of *April*; ſuppoſed to have come from *Ireland*. Few places in *England* are deſtitute of them in ſummer: are found alſo in *Scotland* and the *Orknies* *; but no where what may be called common; and it is ſaid that wherever *Quails* are in plenty, the *Crake* abounds †; at leaſt it is ſo obſerved in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, where

* *Flora Scot.*

† Hence called the *King of the Quails*.

they are ſufficiently common *. Are found on the continent as far as *Norway:* inhabit alſo *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Greece*; and are ſeen, if we miſtake not the ſpecies, ſpring and autumn at *Aleppo* †; but only on their paſſage north and ſouth. This bird is ſaid to lay ten or twelve eggs, an inch and a half in length, and not very unlike thoſe of the *Miſſel Thruſh*, of a reddiſh cinereous white, marked with ferruginous blotches, with a few indiſtinct ones of a pale reddiſh aſh-colour: theſe it lays among the thickeſt graſs, on a bed made of moſs or dry graſs. The young are covered with a black down, and very ſoon find the uſe of their legs. The old ones run faſt, but fly awkwardly, with the legs hanging down. The uſual note is not unlike the noiſe made by drawing one's nail over the teeth of a *Comb*; and is compared to the word *Crĕk, Crĕk, Crĕk*, which it often repeats; whence it is called in ſome parts the *Corn Crake*. The food is grain and ſeeds of many kinds, as alſo inſects. On their firſt arrival in *England* are ſo lean as to weigh leſs than *ſix* ounces; but before their departure have been known to exceed *eight*, and are ſo fat that we have more than once ſeen it exude through the ſkin like oil, ſoon after the bird was killed. Their fleſh is reckoned an exquiſite morſel.

SIZE of the *Crake Gallinule*. Bill larger than in that bird, and black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, fine rufous brown: the under much paler: quills and tail darkeſt: the chin and vent reddiſh white: legs duſky red.

I. + Var. A.

Description.

I received this from *Jamaica*.

Place.

* Particularly ſo about the *Steppes of Syſran*, as well as other deſerts, where they make a great noiſe of nights; and are known by the names of *Dergun* and *Koraſtel*.—*Dec. Ruſſ.* i. 470.

† *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 64.

1. VAR. B.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the others. Bill longer than in the firſt: plumage like that of the *Crake* on the upper parts of the body: wing coverts and under parts ruſty brown: legs duſky.

PLACE. Suppoſed to have come from *China*, as we have ſeen ſuch a one in ſome paintings done in that part of the world.

2. CARTHAGENA G.

Fulica Carthagena, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 6.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Coot*. Bare place on the forehead blue: the body wholly of a rufous colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carthagena*.

3. CAYENNE G.

La grande Poule-d'Eau de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 182.—*Pl. Enl.* 352. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches. Bill yellow, with a duſky tip: the chin, ſides of the head, and a little way on the fore part of the neck, greyiſh white: head, neck, tail, lower belly, and thighs, duſky grey brown: back and wing coverts dull olive: breaſt, upper part of the belly, and quills, bright reddiſh rufous colour: legs red.

The young birds are wholly grey, not having any red about them till after the firſt moult.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana* and *Cayenne*, where it is pretty common in the marſhy places, and lives on ſmall fiſh and inſects.

LENGTH

LENGTH ſeventeen inches. Bill two inches and a half; baſe red; end yellow: crown brown: hind part of the neck cinereous brown: back greeniſh brown: quills the ſame, with rufous margins: chin white: fore part of the neck and breaſt bright rufous: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, black: ſides and under wing coverts tranſverſely barred with rufous and black: legs red, and pretty long. 4. BLACK-BELLIED G. DESCRIPTION.

Suppoſed to inhabit *Cayenne*, as it was among others from that place. PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane de Madraſt, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 543. 10.
L'Angoli, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 205.
Madras Rail-Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. pl. 1. fig. 4. 5. MADRAS G.

SIZE of a *Duck*. The bill and legs pretty long: forehead bare and white *: the plumage on the upper parts of a fine aſh-colour: ſides of the head, and under parts, white: acroſs the lower part of the neck black ſpots in the ſhape of creſcents: quills aſh-colour, edged with black: the tail is ſhort. DESCRIPTION.

Found in the neighbourhood of *Madras*, where it is called *Boollu-cory*. It is alſo at *Malabar*, and known there by the name of *Caunangoly*. PLACE.

* This is not mentioned in *Ray*'s deſcription, nor does it appear in the very bad figure in the plate.

Fulica

6.
+ PURPLE G.

Fulica porphyrio, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 152.
La Poule-Sultane, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 522. 1. pl. 42. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 194. pl. 17.
La Talève de Madagaſcar, *Pl. Enl.* 810.
Porphyrio, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 13. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 318.
Purple Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 87.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 11 *.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

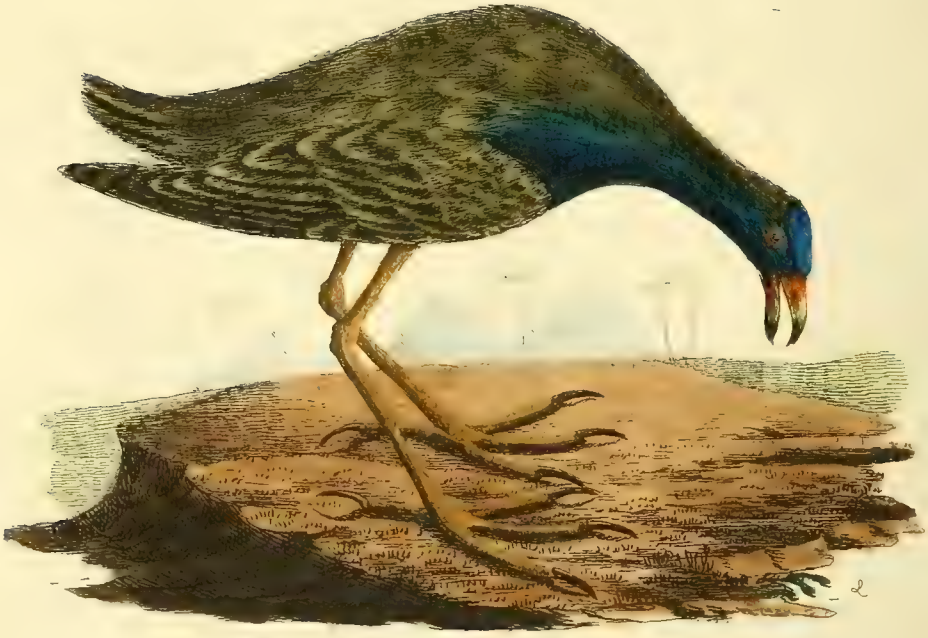
DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Fowl:* length one foot five inches. Bill very ſtout at the baſe, compreſſed on the ſides, and above an inch and a half in length; colour a deep red: irides fulvous: the forehead bare and red: the head and hind part of the neck are gloſſy violet: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, violet blue: back, rump, and ſcapulars, dull green, but gloſſy: quills the ſame, but brown within: the tail nearly the ſame, and rounded in ſhape: legs very ſtout, and the colour of the bill.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller than the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is more or leſs common in all the warmer parts of the globe. On the coaſts of *Barbary* they abound, as well as in ſome of the iſlands of the *Mediterranean*. In *Sicily* they are bred in plenty, and kept for their beauty; but whether indigenous there we are not certain. It is frequently met with in various parts of the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, and weſtern parts of *Sibiria*, among reedy places; and in the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea* not uncommon: but in the cultivated rice-grounds of *Ghilar* in *Perſia*, in great plenty and in high plumage. The *female* makes the neſt among the reeds in the middle of *March*; lays three or four eggs, and ſits from three to four weeks. That it is com-

* Toes placed falſely, two before and two behind

mon



Martinico Gallinule.

mon in *China* the paper-hangings from thence will every where teſtify. Is alſo met with in the *Eaſt Indies*, the iſlands of *Java*, *Madagaſcar*, and many others. Our late navigators ſaw them at *Tongataboo* in vaſt numbers, as well as in the iſland of *Tanna* *, and other parts. It is alſo common in the ſouthern parts of *America*.

In reſpect to its manners, it is a very docile bird, being eaſily tamed †, and feeding with the poultry, ſcratching the ground with the foot as the *Cock* and *Hen*. It will feed on many things, ſuch as *fruit*, roots of *plants*, and *grain*; but will eat *fiſh* with avidity, dipping them into the water before it ſwallows them: will frequently ſtand on one leg, and lift the food to its mouth with the other, like a *Parrot*. A pair of theſe, kept in an aviary in *France*, made a neſt of ſmall ſticks, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw, and laid ſix white eggs, perfectly round; but the hen was careleſs of them, and they came to nothing. The fleſh is ſaid to be exquiſite in taſte ‡.

Fulica Martinica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 259. 7.
La petite Poule-Sultane, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 526. 2. pl. 42. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 206.
Lev. Muſ.

7.
† MARTINICO G.

Pl. LXXXVIII.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than the *common Gallinule*, and the body more ſlender: length about twelve inches. Bill thirteen lines long, yellow, with a red baſe: forehead bald and blue: irides red: the plu-

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. 448. ii. 358.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. 226. 334.

† In *Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 240. this is denied; obſerving, that it will ſooner loſe its life than its liberty. ‡ Id.

mage

mage is in general of a fine gloſſy green; but the head, neck, and under parts, are of a changeable blue: the vent white: quills and tail duſky, edged with green: legs yellow: toes very long, and ſlender. That deſcribed by *Briſſon* differs from the above in having the bare part of the forehead and legs red; and is ſaid to inhabit the *Eaſt Indies* as well as *America*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. I have ſeen many of theſe birds, both from *Cayenne* and the *Weſt India Iſlands*, all of which anſwered to our deſcription, except one, which had the upper parts of the plumage blue green, tinged with brown: the crown of the head brown: beneath white; a little mottled with black in the middle of the belly, and greatly ſo acroſs the lower part of the neck, juſt above the breaſt: chin quite white: legs brown. This ſeems by deſcription to differ greatly; but on compariſon of ſize, ſhape of bill, and legs, I am inclined to ſuppoſe it of a different ſex only, if not a young bird.

Theſe have been brought alive to *England*; but not ſo tame as to be at large. Such as have come under our inſpection were content to live on *rice*, *bread*, *lettuce*, and other ſuch food, and ſeemed to bear confinement tolerably well.

8. FAVOURITE G. La Favorite de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 207.—*Pl. Enl.* 897. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches. Bill yellow: upper parts of the plumage deep blue: ſides of the head and neck paler: fore part of the neck blueiſh white: belly, thighs, and rump, white: quills and tail brown, the laſt darkeſt: legs long, yellow: hind toe very long.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

L'Acintli,

L'Acintli, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 208.
Quachilto, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319.

9. CROWING G.

THE bill of this is pale: irides fulvous: the plumage of a dark purple colour, with ſome white feathers intermixed: the legs greeniſh yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Mexico:* is a marſh bird, feeding on fiſh, and thought to be not ill-taſted meat. It is called by ſome *Yacacintli*, and is ſaid to imitate the crowing of a *Cock*. PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane à tête noire, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 526. A. 1.

10. BLACK-HEADED G.

THIS is wholly blue, except the head and neck, which are black: and there is a broad bare ſpace on the top of the head. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is ſaid to have a deep fulvous crown *: the upper parts of the body the ſame, ſtreaked with white on the ſcapulars: the wings greeniſh, with a fulvous tinge: quills greeniſh blue.

Inhabits *America*. PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane verte, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 529. 3.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 204.

11. GREEN G.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill of a greeniſh yellow, as is the bare part of the forehead: the upper parts of the body are of a dull green; the under white: legs of a greyiſh yellow: claws grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*. PLACE.

* *Hiſt. des Oif.* viii. p. 209. (i).—From *Feuillé Obſ.* (edit. 1725.) p. 288.

12. + COMMON G.

Fulica chloropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 4.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 153.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 191.—*Muller*, p. 27.—*Kram. El.* p. 358. 2.—*Friſch.* ii. 209.
La Poule d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 3. 1. pl. 1. fig. 1, 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 171. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 877.
Common Water-Hen, or More-Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 1. p. 190. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 312. pl. 58.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 72. iii. pl. 91.
Common Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* N° 217. pl. 77.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 411. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this well-known ſpecies is fourteen inches: the weight fifteen ounces. Bill red, with a greeniſh tip; at the baſe of it a red bare membrane, ſpreading ſome way on the forehead: irides red: colour of the plumage ſooty black above, with a tinge of olive; beneath cinereous: outer edge of the wing, and under tail coverts, white: above the knee, at the commencement of the bare part, a circle or *garter* of red: the reſt of the bare ſpace, and legs, are greeniſh: the toes flat and broad.

The *female* is leſs, the colours paler, and the throat ſometimes * white.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a common ſpecies in *England*; frequenting every where the borders of rivers and ponds, where weeds grow. It makes a neſt upon ſome low ſtump or ſhrub by the water ſide, compoſed of herbaceous matter; and lays ſeven eggs, almoſt two inches in length, of a yellowiſh white, marked with irregular reddiſh brown ſpots, which are not numerous; with a few minute ones interſperſed; and breeds twice in the ſeaſon. It flies awkwardly, with its legs hanging down, and not far at a time; though it runs pretty faſt; and will now and then, notwithſtand-

* Not always; for in ſome it is only grey, and in others like the reſt of the neck.

ing it is not web-footed, ſwim, which it ſeems to do tolerably well.

It is pretty common on the continent, though in ſome parts more ſcarce than in others. Is alſo an inhabitant of *America*, from *New York* to *Carolina*; and is recorded as a native of *Jamaica* *, and other iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*. Is ſaid to feed on plants and ſmall fiſh. The fleſh is for the moſt part pretty good.

Red-tailed Water-Hen, *Ind. Zool.* p. 10. pl. 9.
Rallus Phænicurus, *Zool. Ind.* p. 19. pl. 9.

13. RED-TAILED G.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *common Gallinule:* length nine inches: weight ſeven ounces and a quarter. The bill yellowiſh green; at the baſe reddiſh: forehead bare, and fleſh-coloured: the plumage above is black: the forehead, round the eyes, and under parts, white: the quills black, marked with large ſpots of a blueiſh caſt: the vent and tail ferruginous red: legs dirty green, tinged with red: toes long.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits *Ceylon*, where it is pretty frequent, and called *Kalu-kerenaka*; and ſeems to be one of the kinds we ſo often ſee figured in *Chineſe* paintings.

La Poule-Sultane brune, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 204.
——————— de la Chine, *Pl. Enl.* 896.

13. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen or ſixteen inches. The crown and upper parts of the plumage duſky aſh-colour: forehead and under parts white: belly and vent rufous: the quills and tail are black: the legs yellow: toes long.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

* *Sloane. Brown.*

13. + VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION. IN my poſſeſſion is another variety, of the ſame length as the firſt. The crown and upper parts, quills and tail, a full gloſſy black: forehead, and under parts as far as the vent, white: the laſt red: legs ſlender and yellow: toes long *.

PLACE. This laſt came either from the *Cape of Good Hope*, or *Madagaſcar*, and was attempted to be brought to *England* alive, as it was tolerably familiar; but it died in the paſſage.

Kolben mentions a *Water Hen* as common at the *Cape* †, and merely ſays that it is "black, and of the ſize of the common *European Water Hen*." It may perhaps prove one of the varieties of this ſpecies.

14. BROWN G.

Fulica fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 257. 1.
La petite Poule d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 6. 2.
La Poulette d'Eau, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 177.
Another green-footed Water-Hen of *Bellonius*, *Will. Orn.* p. 314.
Aldrovandus's Italian Rail, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than the *common Gallinule*: length one foot. Bill one inch, olive green: irides red: eyelids white: the plumage above is olive brown: throat, and fore part of the neck, deep aſh-colour, with a tinge of olive: breaſt, belly, and thighs, aſh-colour, the feathers margined with white at the tips: under tail coverts black: bend of the wing white: quills duſky brown; the

* Theſe birds no doubt vary much in colour. I have met with them in two different ſets of *Chineſe* drawings, in both of which the forehead was of a deep red: the bill and legs green: quills and tail duſky black.

† *Kolb. Cape*, vol. ii. p. 140.

outer

outer one edged with white: the tail is olive brown; the outer feather white, and a little rounded in ſhape: legs olive brown: *garter* round the knee yellow.

This inhabits *France*, and is a ſolitary bird; frequenting the ſame places with the *common Gallinules*, but not mixing with that ſpecies: it feeds on the ſame food as that bird, and the fleſh is much like it in the taſte. PLACE.

In all probability this is the ſame with *Aldrovandus*'s *Italian Rail*, which is taken in the neighbourhood of *Venice* with great ceremony: ſeveral perſons wading among the marſhy places, and driving them from the buſhes and places where they lurk, while others being ready with *Hawks*, let them off as ſoon as they take wing. They are ſaid to have been much eſteemed at the time of the above-mentioned author.

La grande Poule-d'Eau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 9. 3.
——————————, ou Porzane, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 178. 14. VAR. A.
Gallina chloropus altera Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 114. 3.
The other green-footed Water-Hen of *Aldrovand*, *Will. Orn.* p. 313.

LARGER than the laſt: length eighteen inches. Bill two inches long; the baſe, and moſt part of the under mandible, yellow; the reſt of the length black: bare part on the forehead yellow: the head and neck are blackiſh: the upper parts of the body and wings cheſnut: breaſt, belly, and ſides, dull aſh-colour, edged with white: lower belly and vent white: the thighs aſh-colour, croſſed with indiſtinct lines of white: tail rounded in ſhape; the colour cheſnut, except the two outer feathers, which are white: legs green. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs only in being paler in colour. FEMALE.

Yellow-

15. YELLOW-BREASTED G.

Yellow-breaſted Gallinule, *Arct. Zool.* N° 410.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE ſmaller than a *Quail*. Crown and hind part of the neck dark olivaceous brown, ſpotted with white: back plain brown: ſcapulars edged with yellowiſh white: breaſt dirty yellow: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*.

16. ✣ SOREE G.

Rallus Carolinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 263. 9.
La Poule-Sultane de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 541. 9.
Le Râle de Virginie, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 165.
Little American Water-Hen, *Edw.* pl. 144.
Soree, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 70.—*Burnab. Trav.* p. 16. 42.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 409. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is the ſize of a *Quail*, but ſtands higher on its legs: length from ſeven to eight inches. Bill an inch long, and yellow: over the forehead ſomewhat bare: irides red: the crown, and the upper parts of the bird, are dull brown, ſpotted with black: the whole face, round the bill, the chin, and part of the neck before, black: ſides of the head, the neck, and breaſt, blueiſh aſh-colour: belly and ſides duſky white; the laſt tranſverſely barred with black: the wing coverts are the colour of the back, but plain; ſcapulars edged with white: outer edge of the wing white: quills and tail brown: legs duſky green.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe inhabit *Virginia*, at certain ſeaſons, in vaſt plenty. *Burnaby* * mentions catching one hundred dozen of *Soruſſes* in one

* *Burnab. Trav.* p. 42, alſo p. 16.—He here calls them more delicious than the *Ortolan*.

night,

night, by the *Pamunky Indians* in *King William's Country*. "The "manner of taking theſe birds is remarkable. The *Sorus* is not "known to be in *Virginia*, except for about ſix weeks from the "latter end of *September*: at that time they are found in the "marſhes in prodigious numbers, feeding on the *wild oats*. At "firſt they are exceeding lean, but in a ſhort time grow ſo fat as "to be unable to fly: in this ſtate they lie upon the *reeds*, and "the *Indians* go out in canoes, and knock them on the head "with their *paddles*. They are rather bigger than a *Lark*, and "are delicious eating. During the time of their continuing in "ſeaſon you meet with them at the tables of moſt of the Planters, "*breakfaſt*, *dinner*, and *ſupper*."

La Poule-Sultane tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 538. 8.
La Grinette, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 179.
Poliopus, Gallinula minor *Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 114. 5.
A ſmall Water Hen, called Grinetta, *Will. Orn.* p. 315. pl. 58.
Small Water Hen, *Albin*, ii. pl. 73.

17.
GRINETTA G.

LESS than the *Water Rail*: length nine inches and three quarters. Bill ten lines long; colour of it and the irides yellowiſh green: forehead bare and yellow: the feathers of the head and upper parts black, with rufous margins; thoſe of the back have the margins likewiſe fringed with white: over the eye a white ſtreak: the throat blueiſh aſh-colour: fore part of the neck and breaſt the ſame, with an olive tinge, and ſpotted with black: belly and thighs pale rufous: ſides tranſverſely barred black and white: wing coverts rufous, marked with tranſverſe, waved, or zigzag lines: quills duſky brown, edged outwardly with white: tail the ſame, but the two middle feathers white on both margins,

DESCRIPTION.

margins, and rounded in ſhape*: legs dirty green: toes very long.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, and known by the name of *Grinetta*, and at *Milan* called *Gillerdine*. This has much affinity, if not the ſame, with the following ſpecies.

18. †SPOTTED G.

Rallus porzana, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 3.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 144.—*Friſch.* t. 211.

Le petit Râle d'Eau, ou le Marouette, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 155. pl. 13. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 157.—*Pl. Enl.* 751.

Gallinula ochra, Wynkernel, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 316.

Spotted Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* N° 215.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much ſmaller than the *Crake*, and meaſures in length leſs than nine inches: breadth near fifteen: weight four ounces. The bill three quarters of an inch long, and of a greeniſh yellow: irides reddiſh hazel: the head is brown, daſhed with black: over the eyes a ſtreak of pale grey: hind part of the neck and ſides cinereous brown, marked with ſmall white ſpots: back and wing coverts olive brown, daſhed with black, and ſpotted with white on the edges of the feathers: greater coverts blotched and barred with white: ſides of the head, beneath the eyes, the chin, and fore part of the neck, pale grey, dotted with brown: breaſt brown, ſpotted with white: ſides under the wings irregularly barred with white: belly cinereous and white mixed; down the middle dirty white: vent and under tail coverts yellowiſh white: legs pale green.

* *Willughby* obſerves, that the tail when ſpread out is concave, and not even, as in other birds, and is a peculiar characteriſtic.

This

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird haunts the ſame places as the *common Gallinule*, but is not very frequent in this kingdom: we have not been able to trace it farther north than *Cumberland*, where it is known to breed*; and one of them, in company with its mate, was ſhot near *Dartford* in *Kent*, the fartheſt ſouth we have heard of it. It is ſuppoſed to be migratory here as well as in *France* and *Italy*, where it is found early in ſpring, and is not uncommon. We likewiſe find it in the ſouthern reedy grounds of *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria*†; but we believe no where ſo plentiful as the common ſpecies. It is a ſolitary bird, except in breeding-time; ſkulks among the ruſhes and reeds, and builds among the latter: the neſt is compoſed of ruſhes matted together in form of a boat, like which it is as it were moored, by faſtening one end to a reed, to prevent its being carried away by the water. The *female* lays ſeven or eight eggs; the young run as ſoon as hatched, and are wholly black. *Buffon* mentions one of this ſpecies that was kept tame, and was obſerved to ſtand in water for a long time together, if not diſturbed: it was fed with bread and hemp-ſeed‡.

A ſpecies analogous to this, if not the ſame, is alſo found at *Hudſon's Bay*; it is much ſmaller, meaſuring in length only eight inches, breadth fourteen, and weighs ſcarce three ounces; it comes there in *May*, and is ſeen in plenty along the coaſts of the bay, and about rivers, brooks, and lakes. Lays ten or twelve white eggs, in a buſh or graſs: departs in *October*. Known there by the name of *Paupakapateſew*§.

* Dr. *Heyſham.* † Mr. *Pennant.* ‡ *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* § Mr. *Hutchins.*

19. SPECKLED G.

La Poule-Sultane mouchetée, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 536. 7.
Matkneltzel, Matkern, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. 10.—*Will. Orn.* p. 304. pl. 56.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Crake Gallinule:* length eleven inches. Bill of a dull yellow: forehead bare, and of the ſame colour: the upper parts of the plumage rufous brown, marked with black and white ſpots on the wings: ſides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: from thence to the vent brown: the two middle tail feathers are black, tipped with white; the others brown: legs grey.

PLACE. This frequents the marſhes of *Germany*. It is called *Matkneltzel*, and *Matkern*.

20. YELLOW-LEGGED G.

La Poule-Sultane rouſſe, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 534. 6.
La Smirring, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 180.
Gallinula ochropus major, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 6.
The Water-Hen, called Ochropus, *Will. Orn.* p. 316.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Gallinule*. Bill yellow, with the end black: edges of the eyelids ſaffron-colour: forehead bare, and of a pale yellow: the reſt of the head, and upper parts of the bird, rufous, ſpotted with black: ſides of the head and under parts white: leſſer wing coverts ſpotted with duſky, and a little brown; the edges reddiſh near the tips; the outer greater ones the ſame; but thoſe near the body white: quills black: tail rufous, ſpotted with black: legs of a pale yellow*.

PLACE. Inhabits *Germany*, where it is called *Schmirring*.

* There is a figure in *Geſner*, ſee *Ic.* 103.—*Av.* 507. but it ſeems to want the back toe.

La

La Poule-Sultane brune, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 531.
La Glout, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 181.

21. PIPING G.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this ſpecies is black: the forehead bare, and of a yellowiſh green: the plumage on the upper parts brown: ſides of the head, and under parts, white; and there is a little mixture of the ſame on the wing coverts: quills and tail brown: legs yellowiſh grey: claws grey.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Germany*, and frequents the banks of rivers and ponds, like moſt of the genus. It is known about *Straſburg* by the name of *Glutt*, and has a ſhrill kind of note not unlike that of a ſmall flute or fife.

Br. Muſ.

22. CRESTED G.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Coot:* length eighteen inches. Bill as in that bird: forehead and crown bare, and of a reddiſh colour, riſing at the back part into a knob, not unlike that on the head of the *Guinea Pintado:* the head and neck aſh-colour: chin mottled with white: body and wings greeniſh aſh-colour; outer edge of the laſt pale: under parts of the body pale aſh: middle of the belly white: legs very ſtout and brown.

PLACE.

Suppoſed to have come from *China*.

Genus LXXVI. SHEATH-BILL*.

N° 1. White Sheath-bill.

BILL ſtrong, thick, a little convex; the top of the upper mandible covered with a corneous ſheath.

Noſtrils ſmall, juſt appearing beyond the ſheath.

Tongue round above, flat beneath, and pointed at the end.

At the bend of the wing a blunt knob.

Legs ſtout, gallinaceous, bare a little way above the knee; toes edged with a thick membrane, the middle one connected to the outer as far as the firſt joint; claws channelled beneath.

1. WHITE SH. Pl. LXXXIX. Description.

SIZE of a large *Pigeon:* length from fifteen to eighteen inches. Bill black at the baſe; over the noſtrils a horny appendage, which covers them, except juſt on the fore part; and deſcends ſo low on each ſide, as to hang over part of the under mandible; this is moveable, and may be raiſed upwards, or depreſſed ſo as to lay flat on the bill: round the baſe, between that and the eyes, and round them, the parts are bare, and covered only with warty excreſcences, of a white, or pale orange-colour; over the eye a brown or blackiſh one, larger than the reſt: irides dull lead-colour: the plumage is all over as white as ſnow: at the bend of the wing is a blunt blackiſh knob: the legs are bare a little way above the knees, and are two inches long, ſtout,

* *Genera of Birds*, p. 43.

and

White Sheath-bill.

and of a reddiſh colour: claws black. In young birds the tubercles round the eyes are very ſmall, or wholly wanting.

Theſe inhabit *New Zealand,* and ſeveral other parts explored by our late circumnavigators; and are apt to vary in regard to the colour of their extremities, as well as ſize, in the different places in which they have been ſeen. In thoſe from *Kerguelen's Land* ſome had brown legs, with the toes black; and others the legs white, or a pale blue. In one met with at *Staaten Land* the legs were black; and the bill in ſome ſpecimens of a pale brown. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds haunt the ſea ſhores in flocks, and feed on *Shell Fiſh* and *carrion**. In reſpect to their being uſed for food, our voyagers differ greatly: ſome of them put it in competition with the *Duck*†; while others tell us that it is worſe than *carrion*; for it had ſuch a horrid offenſive ſmell, that they could not venture to taſte the fleſh, and that at a time when they were not eaſily diſguſted‡: we may therefore venture to conclude, that thoſe who praiſed it as a *delicacy* were at leaſt very hungry.

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. 518. † *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 88. ‡ *Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 205.

ORDER

ORDER VIII. With PINNATED FEET.

GENUS LXXVII. PHALAROPE.

N° 1. Red Ph.
VAR. A.
2. Grey Ph.
N° 3. Plain Ph.
4. Brown Ph.
5. Barred Ph.

BILL ſtrait.
Noſtrils minute.
Body and legs in every reſpect like the *Sandpiper*.
Toes furniſhed with broad and generally ſcolloped membranes.

1. RED PH. THE MALE.

Tringa hyperborea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 179 (laſt deſcribed).—*Muller*, N° 196.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 75.
Le Phalarope cendré, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 15. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 224.
Phalarope de Siberie, *Pl. Enl.* 766.
Larus fidipes alter noſtras, *Raii Syn.* p. 132. A. 7.
Small cloven-footed Gull, *Will. Orn.* p. 355.
Cock Coot-footed Tringa, *Edw.* pl. 143.
Red Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* N° 219. pl. 76.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 413.
Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Purre:* length eight inches. Bill one inch, and black: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are aſh-colour, ſurrounding the neck at the lower part: from the baſe of the bill, paſſing through the eyes, to the hind head, is a duſky

duſky ſtripe: behind each eye is a rufous one, paſſing on the ſides of the neck, and joining the laſt behind: the rump and upper tail coverts are banded duſky and white: all the under parts of the body white, the under wing coverts croſſed with black lines: the upper coverts are aſh-colour; the greater incline to brown, and are tipped with white, forming a band on the wings: ſcapulars margined with rufous: quills duſky; ſome of the ſecondaries tipped with white: tail duſky: legs lead-colour.

Tringa fulicaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 10.— *Faun. Groenl.* N° 76.
Le Phalarope rouſſatre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 20. 4.
———— rouge, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 225.
Red Coot-footed Tringa, *Edw.* pl. 142.

1. RED PH. FEMALE.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill the ſame: head, throat, hind part of the neck and back, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, black, with rufous margins: over the eyes a pale rufous ſtreak: rump white, ſpotted with duſky: the under part, from the throat, duſky red: wings and tail as in the laſt deſcribed. DESCRIPTION.

Theſe two birds are undoubtedly *male* and *female*; and are rare in *England*; their having once been ſhot in *Yorkſhire* is on record. More common on the continent. Found in *Sibiria*, and in the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea*; alſo in *Scandinavia*. Met with in *Hudſon's Bay*; and found by our circumnavigators between *Aſia* and *America*. Come into *Greenland* in *April*, and depart in *September*. Generally found in pairs; and are obſerved while ſwimming to be continually dipping their bills in the water after inſects; for it cannot dive, nor ſwim but very imperfectly. They come into *Hudſon's Bay* the beginning of *June*, and lay four eggs, PLACE AND MANNERS.

eggs, the middle of that month, on a dry ſpot; the young fly in *Auguſt*; departs in *September*. Known there by the name of *Occumuſhiſich*.

1. VAR. A. PLATE IN FRONTISPIECE. DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black: the plumage on all the upper parts duſky brown, a little clouded: chin white: the breaſt the colour of the upper parts, but paler: belly and vent white: on each ſide of the neck is an irregular large ſpot, of a deep ferruginous red colour: the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing: quills black: tail cinereous, the two middle feathers darkeſt: legs duſky: the toes furniſhed with a lobated membrane like the *Red Phalarope*, which it much reſembles.

PLACE. Found between *Aſia* and *America*, from lat. 66 to 69. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

2. + GREY PH.

Tringa lobata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* 179.—*Brun.* N° 171.—*Muller*, N° 195.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 75.—*N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. 3. tab. 13. fig. 3?

Le Phalarope, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 18. 1.

——— à feſtons dentelés, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 226.

Grey Coot-footed Tringa, *Edw.* pl. 308.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. l. pl. 6.

Grey Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* N° 218. pl. 76.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 412. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. BILL black, flatted near the tip: forehead white: crown duſky: hind part of the neck light grey: back, rump, and ſcapulars, deep dove-colour, marked with duſky ſpots; edges of the ſcapulars yellow: coverts and prime quills duſky; the firſt edged with white: breaſt and belly white: tail duſky, edged

with aſh-colour: legs black: toes ſcalloped: the margins of the membranes finely ſerrated.

In my collection is a ſpecimen, which differs ſomewhat. The whole top of the head, ſides, chin, and neck, are white: the hind part of the head and neck duſky: the prime quills plain; the ſecondaries margined with white: the ſcalloped membranes yellowiſh. I ſuſpect it to be a young bird, not yet come to its full plumage. VARIETY.

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Iceland* and *Greenland*; is ſeen alſo in *England*, but rarely. Frequent throughout *Sibiria*, in the neighbourhood of the lakes and rivers, eſpecially in autumn. Alſo met with among the ice between *Aſia* and *America*. If the ſame with that in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, it frequents the ſalt marſhes, and flies in flocks about the borders of the *Caſpian Sea*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Plain Phalarope, *Arct. Zool.* N° 415.

3. PLAIN PH.

BILL black, ſlender, dilated at the end: crown duſky and dull yellow: acroſs each eye a black line: cheeks and fore part of the neck clay-colour: breaſt and belly white: back and tertials duſky, edged with dull yellow: wing coverts, primaries, and tail, cinereous; the laſt edged like the tertials: legs yellowiſh: toes bordered with a plain or unſcalloped membrane. DESCRIPTION.

Taken in the *Frozen Sea*, lat. 69½, long. 191½. PLACE.

4. BROWN PH.

Le Phalarope brun, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 18. N° 3.
Coot-footed Tringa, *Edw.* pl 46.
Brown Phalarope, *Arct. Zool.* N° 414.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the other. Bill ſlender, a trifle bent at the end, and black: crown of the head black: the colour of the upper parts not unlike thoſe of the *Purre:* fore part of the neck aſh-colour, with a ſlight bloſſom-coloured tinge: the reſt of the under parts white: legs black: the toes furniſhed with a ſcalloped membrane on the ſides.

PLACE. Inhabits *America.* One of the above flew on board a ſhip on the coaſt of *Maryland.*

5. BARRED PH.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill one inch, black: the feathers on the upper parts of the bird brown, edged with white: under parts white, tranſverſely barred with duſky: quills duſky, with the ends brown, and the margins and tips very pale: tail the ſame, ſpotted on both webs with white: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chriſtmas Iſland.* In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks.*

GENUS

GENUS LXXVIII. COOT.

N° 1. Common Coot.
2. Greater C.
3. Creſted C.
N° 4. Mexican C.
5. Cinereous C.

BILL ſtrong, thick, ſloping to the point; the baſe of the upper mandible riſing far up into the forehead: both mandibles of equal length.

Noſtrils incline to oval, narrow, ſhort.

Body compreſſed: wings ſhort.

Tail ſhort.

Toes long, furniſhed with broad ſcalloped membranes.

This laſt diſtinction in the toes will ſerve to ſeparate the above genus from the *Gallinule*, both being ranked under one *(Fulica)* by *Linnæus*: as in the laſt, the toes are quite plain.

1.
+ COMMON C.

Fulica atra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 257. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* 193.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 149.—*Brun.* 190.—*Muller*, N° 216.—*Kram. El.* p. 357. 1.—*Friſch*, t. 208.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.

La Foulque, ou Morelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 23. 1. pl. 2. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 211. pl. 18.—*Pl. Enl.* 197.

The Coot, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319. pl. 59.—*Albin*, i. pl. 83.—*Br. Zool.* N° 220. pl. 77.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 416.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl:* length fifteen inches: weight from twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces. The bill is an inch and one third long, of a greeniſh white: the forehead bare as far

as the crown, and covered with a white ſkin*: the head, neck, and back, are black; the laſt inclining to aſh-colour: the breaſt, belly, and vent, aſh-colour: outer edge of the wing white: at the beginning of the naked part above the knee a circle or *garter* of yellow: the colour of the legs yellowiſh green: toes furniſhed on each ſide with a ſcalloped broad membrane.

No difference obſerved between the ſexes.

PLACE. The *Coot* is pretty common throughout *England* at all ſeaſons; ſometimes met with many together in winter; but in breeding-time chiefly in pairs about the borders of ponds well covered with weeds, ruſhes, &c. and both ſwims and dives well. It makes a very large neſt of weeds well matted together, lining it within with graſs, &c. and lays as far as fourteen or fifteen eggs†, two inches and a quarter long, of a pale browniſh white, regularly peppered with chocolate-coloured ſpots, ſome of them very minute, the biggeſt only an eighth of an inch in ſize, moſt ſpotted at the largeſt end: the young take to the water very ſoon after hatching. This ſpecies is not ſo numerous as might be expected; for we find that vaſt numbers fall a prey while young to the *Buzzards*, which frequent the marſhes. The food is ſmall *fiſh* and *water inſects*; but will ſometimes eat the roots of the *bulruſh*, and with it feed the young; is ſaid likewiſe to eat *grain*. We believe this ſpecies to extend throughout the old continent, and perhaps the new alſo. Authors record it as inhabiting *Greenland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, *Perſia*, and *China*,

* *Briſſon* ſays *red*; but it is only ſo in the ſeaſon of incubation. I have never yet ſeen it of a *full* red.

† As far as *eighteen* or *twenty*, *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*—And further, that if the firſt ſet is taken away, it will lay ten or twelve more for a ſecond hatch.

and

and many of the intermediate parts. It is alſo met with in *Jamaica, Carolina,* and other parts of *North America.* The *Indians* about *Niagara* dreſs their ſkins, and uſe them for *pouches.* Called in *Carolina, Fluſterers* *.

A *Coot* has been once ſhot, at *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire,* which was white, except a few feathers in the wings and about the head †.

We do not find the *Coot* eſteemed as food; but remember once to have taſted ſome young ones which were ſkinned and put into a pie, which was thought very good.

Fulica aterrima, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 258. 3.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 150. 2.
La grande Foulque, ou la Macroule, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 28. 2. pl. 2. fig. 2.— GREATER C.
Buf. Oiſ. viii. p. 220.
Fulica major, or greater Coot, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 239. pl. 51.—*Br. Zool.* N° 221.

THIS is of a larger ſize than the laſt, but differs not in the colour of the plumage, except that it is blacker. *Briſſon* diſtinguiſhes the two by the colours of the bare part of the forehead, which is in this white; and the garters, which are of a deep red ‡. DESCRIPTION.

This bird is ſaid to be found in *Lancaſhire* and *Scotland.* It ſhould ſeem to be a mere variety of the former, did not authors join in advancing the contrary. They are more plentiful on the continent, being found in *Ruſſia* and the *weſtern* part of *Sibiria* very common; and are alſo in plenty at *Sologne* and the neighPLACE.

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Br. Zool.*

‡ This can be no diſtinction, as birds differ in the colour of theſe parts according to the ſeaſon.

bouring

bouring parts, where they call it *Judelle*. The people eat them on *maigre days*, and the fleſh is much eſteemed *.

3. CRESTED COOT. Pl. XC.

La grande Foulque à crête, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 222.
Foulque de Madagaſcar, *Pl. Enl.* 797.

Description. THIS is ſtill larger than the greater ſpecies, being eighteen inches in length. Bill red at the baſe, and whitiſh the reſt of its length: the whole crown bare, of a deep red, and riſing into a bifid detached membrane like a creſt, as in ſome of the *Jacana* ſpecies: the whole plumage blue black: legs duſky, and ſhaped like thoſe of the common ſpecies.

Place. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and I make no doubt *China* alſo; as one ſeen by me in ſome *Chineſe* drawings anſwered to the above deſcription. The garter above the knee was of three colours, red, green, and yellow; and the name of the bird *Tzing Kye*.

4. MEXICAN C.

La Foulque du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 31. 3.
Yohoalcoachillin, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 3.

Description. SIZE of the *greater Coot*. Bill red †, with a yellow tip: forehead bare and red: head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, purple: back, rump, and wing coverts, pale green, varied with blue and fulvous: quills pale green.

Place. Inhabits *Mexico*.

* *Salerne Orn.* p. 357. † *Ray* ſays it is *white*.

Pl. XC.

Crested Coot.

Lev. Muſ.

5.
CINEREOUS C.

Description.

SMALLER than the *common Coot*. Bill pale green: bare place over the forehead ſmaller than in that ſpecies, and white: plumage above duſky aſh-colour; beneath the ſame, but paler: chin duſky white: down the middle of the belly the ſame: legs blue black: the membranes on each ſide of the toes much narrower than in any other of the ſpecies.

Said to inhabit *North America*.

Place.

Genus LXXIX. GREBE.

N° 1. Creſted Gr.
2. Tippet Gr.
3. Cayenne Gr.
4. Eared Gr.
Var. A.
5. Duſky Gr.
6. Horned Gr.
Var. A.
N° 7. Red-necked Gr.
8. Black-breaſted Gr.
9. Louiſiane Gr.
10. Little Gr.
Var. A.
11. White-winged Gr.
12. Black-chin Gr.
13. Pied-bill Gr.

THE bill in this genus is ſtrong, ſlender, and ſharp-pointed.

Noſtrils linear.

Space between the bill and eye [or *lore*] bare of feathers.

Tongue ſlightly cloven at the end.

Body depreſſed: feathers thick ſet, compact, and very ſmooth and gloſſy.

Wings ſhort. No tail.

Legs placed far behind *, much compreſſed, and doubly at the back part.

Toes furniſhed on each ſide with a broad plain membrane.

This genus is placed by *Linnæus*, with the *Guillemot* and *Diver*, under the general name of *Colymbus*, without even a diviſion; but they differ materially from one another in many particulars,

* From the legs being as it were placed in the vent, ſome of the genus have been called, by the lower claſs, by the very vulgar name of *Arſe-foot*.

more

more especially in the *legs*: in the *Grebes* they are not webbed; the *Guillemots*, though web-footed, have only three toes, all placed forwards; and the *Divers* have three toes before and one behind *.

1. †CRESTED GR.

Colymbus cristatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 222. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 151.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 99.—*Brun.* 135.—*Muller*, N° 57.—*Frisch.* tab. 183.

La Grebe huppée, *Brisson. Orn.* vi. p. 38. 2. pl. 4.—*Buff. Ois.* viii. p. 233.—*Pl. Enl.* 944.

La Grebe cornue, *Brisson. Orn.* vi. p. 45. 4. pl. 5. fig. 1.—*Buff. Ois.* viii. p. 233. pl. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 400.

Colymbus major cristatus & cornutus, *Raii Syn.* p. 124. A. 2.

Greater crested and horned Ducker, *Will. Orn.* p. 340. § 4. 5. pl. 61.—*Plott. Hist. Staff.* p. 229. pl. 22.—*Albin*, i. pl. 81. ii. pl. 75.

Great crested Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 223.—*Arct. Zool* p. 498. A.

Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Duck*: length twenty-three inches: breadth twenty-three and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, of a reddish flesh-colour; tip brown: lore and irides crimson: head greatly enlarged with feathers, so as to make it appear unnatural; these feathers are much elongated on each side of the hind head, appearing like ears, and from thence rounded like a ruff to the under jaw; the colour black, except the middle of the last, which is bright ferruginous: the hind part of the neck, upper parts of the body, and wings, are brown: sides of the head, round the eyes, and under parts, from chin to vent, silvery white: in many birds a mixture of pale ferruginous across the breast: on the wings an oblique white bar: the inner ridge of the wing is also white: legs dusky.

* See *Brisson. Orn.* vol. vi. p. 33. 70. 104.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 46. 51.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſaid to differ in having the head leſs tufted; in other things it much reſembles the *male* *.

YOUNG BIRDS. The young birds differ exceedingly at different ſtages of life: at firſt they are perfectly downy, and ſtriped, eſpecially down the neck, with black: after this, when about half grown, the ſtripes on the neck are leſs diſtinct, being rather mottled than ſtriped; and the under part, though white, is clouded with duſky †; at this period a fullneſs round the head is obſerved: as the bird advances ſtill further towards perfection the brown and white appear clear and diſtinct, the head becomes much tufted, and the horns are a little elongated. But we have great reaſon to believe that the bird does not obtain the full and perfect creſt till the ſecond year at leaſt.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The above are ſufficiently common in ſome parts of *England*, breeding in the meres of *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*, and in the eaſt fen of *Lincolnſhire*, where they are called *Gaunts*; in ſome parts known by the name of *Cargooſe*. The *female* lays four white eggs the ſize of thoſe of a *Pigeon*: the neſt is of a large ſize, and formed of *bogbean*, ſtalks of *water-lilly*, *pond-weed*, and *water-violet*, floating independent among the reeds and flags; the water penetrates it, and the bird ſits and hatches in that condition. The food of the old bird is ſmall *fiſh*, which it gets by diving, and at times will eat *vegetables* ‡. It feeds the young with ſmall *eels*;

* In one ſhewn to us at Mr. *Boddam*'s as a *female*, the ruff was white, and ſmaller than in the *male*: the tufts on the top of the head were ſhorter, and white alſo, the head having no rufous tinge about it.—We *ſuſpect* the above to be a bird in incomplete plumage.

† See *Brunnich*, p. 42. N° 139.

‡ Dr. *Heyſham* mentions one of the *Tippet Grebes* being ſhot near *Carliſle*, which had half-digeſted *vegetables*, and a great number of *feathers*, in its ſtomach.

and

and will carry them, when tired, on its back: is ſeldom or never ſeen on land: is a quick diver, and difficult to be ſhot, as it darts down on the leaſt appearance of danger; and ſeldom flies farther than the end of the lake it frequents *.

2. TIPPET GR.

Colymbus urinator, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 223. 9.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 102 †.
La Grebe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 34. 1. pl. 3. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 227.—*Pl. Enl.* 941.
Colymbus major, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. 6.
Greater Loon, or Arſe-foot, *Will. Orn.* p. 339.
——— Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 360. fig. 2.
Tippet Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 222. pl. 78.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

AUTHORS inform us that this is ſomewhat leſs than the *great creſted Grebe*; and that it wants both the creſt and ruff, ſo conſpicuous in that bird. The ſides of the neck are ſtriped downwards from the head with narrow lines of black and white: in other reſpects the colours and marks agree.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is ſaid to be rather ſcarce in *England*, but has been ſhot on *Roſterne-mere* in *Cheſhire*. Are common in the winter time on the lake of *Geneva*, appearing in flocks of ten or twelve, and are killed for the ſake of their beautiful ſkins; the under ſides of them, being dreſſed with the feathers on, are made into *muffs* and *tippets*:

* *Br. Zool.*

† *Scopoli* deſcribes two birds: in one the upper parts are brown: belly and under ſide of the wings white. The other (ſuppoſed to be of a different ſex) larger; but differs in having a white throat, a rufous neck, and two black ſtreaks produced downwards from each eye.

each bird ſells for about fourteen ſhillings*. It is alſo mentioned as a common bird in the lakes of *Sibiria*; but not ſeen in *Ruſſia* †.

It is with ſome reluctance that we pen our doubts concerning the identity of this as a ſpecies, at leaſt as being diſtinct from the *great creſted Grebe*, in contradiction to what former authors have recorded on the ſubject. It is certain that the laſt-named bird varies exceedingly at different periods of life, from what has been ſaid above; and we are likewiſe as certain that the birds which have been pointed out to us as the *Geneva Grebes*, have been no other than young ones of the *great creſted*, not having yet attained the creſt; and whoever will compare *Briſſon*'s three figures of the birds in queſtion ‡, will find (the creſt excepted) that they all exactly coincide, allowing for their different periods of age. We have been further led into this opinion from the circumſtance of a large flock of them, which appeared in various parts of the ſhores of the *Thames*, from *Graveſend* to *Greenwich*, laſt winter, many of which were killed and came under our inſpection: among them we found the greateſt variety about the head, from being perfectly without a creſt, to the moſt complete one, with all the intermediate ſtages above mentioned.

3. CAYENNE GR.

Le grand Grebe, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 242.
Grebe de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 404. fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nineteen inches and a half in length. The bill is duſky; the under mandible yellow at the baſe: head, and upper parts of the neck and body, duſky brown: fore parts, as far

* *Br. Zool.* † Mr. *Pennant.*
‡ *Briſ.* vol. vi. pl. 3. fig. 1. pl. 4. and pl. 5. fig. 1.

as the breaſt, and ſides, rufous: the laſt mixed with brown: breaſt and upper part of the belly white; the lower part, and vent, brown: legs duſky.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

Colymbus auritus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 222. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* 152.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 100.—*Brun.* 136. 137.—*Muller*, p. 20. 4. + EARED GR.
La Grebe à oreilles, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 54. 6.
Le petit Grebe huppé, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 235.
Eared Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 96. fig. 2.
—— Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 224. pl. 79.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 499. B.
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

SIZE of a *Teal*: length twelve inches. Bill one inch, black; bending a little upwards at the point; the colour of the baſe reddiſh: lore and irides crimſon: the head is very full of feathers, and of a duſky black: the neck and under parts of the body the ſame*: from behind each eye ſprings a tuft of orange-coloured feathers, growing broader, and almoſt meeting behind: the breaſt and under parts are ſilvery white: ſides of the body ferruginous cheſnut: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the head leſs full of feathers than the *male*. FEMALE.

This is found in the northern parts of *Europe*, the temperate and northern parts of *Sibiria*, and in *Iceland*. Said alſo by *Bougainville* to be met with in *Falkland Iſlands*, where it was named the *Diver with Spectacles* ‡. PLACE.

* In ſome birds the fore part of the neck is mottled with white.

‡ See *Boug. Voy.* p. 61.

La

4. VAR. A.

La petite Grebe huppée, *Brif. Orn.* iii. pl. 3. fig. 2.
Colymbus nigricans, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 101?
Aſh-coloured Loon, *Raii Syn.* p. 124?—*Will. Orn.* p. 340. pl. 61?

DESCRIPTION. BODY the ſize of a *Lapwing:* length eleven inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, black: head rather full of feathers, and elongated into two ſhort tufts, one on each ſide the hind head: colour of the head, neck, and upper parts, fine brown: ſides of the head, and fore part of the neck, white, the laſt marked with cheſnut ſpots; the white of the throat paſſes far back below the hind head on each ſide, and under this the brown advances towards the fore part: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and ſides, white; the laſt marked with cheſnut and brown ſpots: wing coverts brown; ſome of thoſe next the body, and part of the ſecond quills, white: legs olive brown.

This ſeems to partake both of the laſt as well as of the following ſpecies; but we heſitate not to pronounce it the former in one of its progreſſive ſtages towards perfection, as it varies much like the *creſted ſpecies* at the different periods of age.

5. + DUSKY GR.

La petite Grebe, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 56. 7.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 232.—*Pl. Enl.* 942.
Black and white Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 96. fig. 1.
Duſky Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 225.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 420.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall *Teal:* length eleven inches. Bill thirteen lines long, colour black, with the ſides red: lore and irides red: above, the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are duſky brown: ridge of the wing white: ſecondaries tipped with the

Horned Grebe.

the ſame: forehead, and beneath, from chin to vent, white: breaſt very gloſſy: at the throat the white paſſes backwards almoſt to the hind head, and the brown comes forward on each ſide on the middle of the neck: on the thighs a few black ſpots: legs fleſh-colour tinged with purple.

In ſome birds the whole neck is aſh-coloured; and others are ſpotted between the legs with black.

This ſpecies inhabits the fens of *Lincolnſhire*. Mr. *Edwards* mentions his having had ſeveral out of the *London* markets, from which place we have likewiſe received a ſpecimen. PLACE.

Eared or Horned Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 49.
Horned Grebe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 417.
Lev. Muſ.

6.
HORNED GR.

PL. XCI.

SIZE of a *Teal:* weight one pound: length one foot: breadth ſixteen inches. Bill one inch, duſky: head very full of feathers, and of a gloſſy deep green, nearly black: through each eye a ſtreak of yellow feathers, elongated into a tuft as it paſſes to the hind head: upper part of the neck and back duſky brown: fore part of the neck and breaſt dark orange red: leſſer wing coverts cinereous; the greater and quills black; middle ones white: belly gloſſy white: legs cinereous blue before, pale behind. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. Firſt appears in *May*, about the freſh waters. Lays from two to four white eggs, in *June*, among the aquatic plants; ſaid to cover them when abroad. Retires ſouth in autumn; appears then at *New York*, ſtaying till ſpring, when it returns to the *north*. For its vaſt quickneſs in diving it is called the *Water Witch*. Known at *Hudſon's Bay* by the name of *Seekeep*. PLACE AND MANNERS.

La

6. VAR. A.

La petite Grebe cornue. *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 50. 5.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 237. Grebe d'Eſclavonie, *Pl. Enl.* 404. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THE head of this bird is much tufted, and black: behind the eyes a ſtripe of looſe rufous yellow feathers: the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and wings, duſky black: on the quills a patch of white: fore parts, from the chin to the breaſt, and ſides, cheſnut: breaſt, belly, and thighs, reſplendent white: legs lead-colour.

PLACE.

Said to inhabit *Sclavonia*, and ſeems to be a mere variety of the laſt ſpecies.

7. RED-NECKED GR.

Le Grebe à joues griſes, ou le Jougris, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 241.—*Pl. Enl.* 931. Red-necked Grebe, *Arct. Zool.* p. 499. C.

DESCRIPTION.

THE crown, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, are duſky brown: ſecondaries white: cheeks and throat the ſame; the firſt marked with a few brown ſtreaks: under ſide of the neck bright ferruginous: belly white: legs duſky.

PLACE.

This ſpecies was ſent to Mr. *Pennant* from *Copenhagen*, and ſuppoſed to inhabit *Denmark* or *Norway*; it is alſo found, though very rarely, towards the *Caſpian Sea*. That mentioned by *Buffon* was ſeventeen inches in length; had the breaſt mottled with ferruginous; and a white ſpot on the quills: in other things it exactly coincided with the above deſcription.

La

La Grebe de l'Iſle de St. Thomas, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 58. 8.
Le Grebe Duc-laart, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 240.

8. BLACK-BREASTED GR.

SIZE of a ſmall *Fowl*. Bill one inch long, black, with a pale tip: irides white: the head and upper parts are dull brown: between the bill and eye is a white ſpot: the under parts are white, except a large ſpot of black on the breaſt; and the belly, ſides, and thighs, ſpotted with grey: the wing coverts are pale rufous: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the iſle of *St. Thomas*, and is called *Duc-laart*. PLACE.

Le Grebe de la Louiſiane, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 240.—*Pl. Enl.* 943.
Louiſiane Grebe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 419.

9. LOUISIANE GR.

THE bill in this ſpecies is ſlightly bent at the point: the upper parts of the head and body deep brown: ſides of the neck and body, quite to the rump, ruſt-coloured: middle of the breaſt duſky white: from the baſe of the neck to the thighs, marked with large tranſverſe black ſpots: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louiſiane*. PLACE.

Colymbus auritus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 223. 8. γ.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 184.—*Friſch.* t. 184.
La Grebe de la riviere, ou le Caſtagneux, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 59. 9.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 244. pl. 20.—*Pl. Enl.* 905.
Didapper, Dipper, Dobchick, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 340. pl. 61.
Little Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 226.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

10. + LITTLE GR.

LENGTH ten inches: breadth ſixteen: weight ſix ounces and a half. Bill not quite an inch long, and reddiſh brown: irides reddiſh hazel: all the upper parts * of the head, neck, and DESCRIPTION.

* The colour on the upper parts in ſome varieties is almoſt black; ſee La Grebe de Riviere noiraſtre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 62. A.

body, reddiſh brown; very pale on the rump: ſides of the head and fore part of the neck yellowiſh grey*: chin the ſame, but paler: breaſt and belly white, mottled with aſh-colour and red: thighs and vent grey: legs dirty green. *Male* and *female* much alike, and both vary according to the age, as in other ſpecies.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies frequents the ſame places with the other *Grebes*, but is infinitely more common, few freſh waters being without it. It makes a large neſt, a foot or more in thickneſs, in the water, compoſed of graſs and other water plants, and lays five or ſix dirty yellowiſh white eggs; the neſt is ſo placed in the water that it is conſtantly kept wet, which ſeems eſſential to the hatching of the young brood both of this and other ſpecies of the genus. The food is *fiſh*, *water inſects*, and *plants*. It is an admirable diver, and ſeems to make way under the water at a very great rate, ariſing at an inconceivable diſtance from the place it plunges in at; for the moſt part, conſiderably beyond the length of gunſhot†. We believe this bird to be pretty frequent on the old continent; it is likewiſe found common at *Hudſon's Bay* in *America*, where it is called *Diſhiſhet ſeekeep* ‡. In *England* called by the various names of *Didapper*, *Dipper*, *Loon*, and *Dobchick*.

10. VAR. A. Le Caſtagneux des Philippines, *Buf. Oiſ.* vi. p. 246.—*Pl. Enl.* 945.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather larger than the *little Grebe*, and differs from it in a few particulars. The upper parts are brown, as in that

* In old birds the cheeks are of a bright bay.

† If the poſſibility of *flying under water* be allowed, no bird of this kingdom claims the epithet more than the *little Grebe*. By ſome it is ſaid to be able to ſtay under water for a quarter of an hour.—*Salerne Orn.* p. 377.

‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.

bird,

bird, but tinged with purple; and the cheeks and ſides of the neck incline to rufous: in other things it reſembles the aboveſaid, of which it appears to be a mere variety.

Inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*. PLACE.

Colymbus Dominicus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 223. 10.
La Grebe de Riviere de St. Domingue, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 64. 11. pl. 5. fig. 2.
Le Caſtagneux de St. Domingue, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 248.
Le Plongeon, *Deſcr. de Surin.* ii. p. 155.
Twopenny Chick, *Hughes Barb.* p. 72.

11.
+ WHITE-WINGED GR.

LESS than the *little Grebe:* length ſcarcely eight inches. Bill thirteen lines, colour black: plumage of all the upper part duſky: ſides of the head, chin, and fore part of the neck, duſky grey: breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, ſilvery grey, marked with ſmall brown ſpots: quills greyiſh white, more or leſs marked with greyiſh brown on the outer webs and tips: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *St. Domingo*. I received one of theſe from *Jamaica*, of an uniform duſky lead-colour, except the middle of the belly, which had a large patch of white: the quills were as in the above-deſcribed: this moſt likely differs merely in ſex. We have likewiſe ſeen a third, which had the belly wholly brown, but differed from the firſt-deſcribed in no other particular: this came from *Cayenne*, where it is known by the name of *Soccové*. It is called at *Jamaica*, as well as in *Barbadoes*, the *Twopenny Chick*. It is likewiſe an inhabitant of *Surinam*, where Mr. *Fermin** mentions another to exiſt, ſmaller than this, wholly co- PLACE.

* *Hiſt. de Surin.* ii. p. 155.

vered with *cottony* white feathers; the bill yellow, and the legs ſhort. He tells us that it is only ſeen in the *ſavannas*, near ſmall ponds, and feeds on the leſſer *fiſh*. It is moſt likely that the laſt is the young of the others, and not a diſtinct ſpecies.

12. BLACK CHIN GR.

Black-chin Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 227. pl. 79.

DESCRIPTION. RATHER larger than the *little Grebe*. Chin black: fore part of the neck ferruginous; hind part mixed with duſky: belly cinereous and ſilver intermixed.

PLACE. Inhabits *Tirée*, one of the *Hebrides*.

13. + PIED-BILL GR.

Colymbus podiceps, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 223. 11.
La Grebe de Riviere de la Caroline, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 63. 10.
Le Caſtagneux à bec cerclé, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 247.
Pied-bill Dobchick, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 91.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 418. pl. 22. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill ſtrong, a little bent, not unlike that of the common *Poultry*; colour olive, with a duſky baſe, and croſſed through the middle of both mandibles with a bar of black: noſtrils very wide: irides white: chin and throat of a gloſſy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back duſky: cheeks and under parts of the neck pale brown: breaſt and belly ſilvery, the firſt mottled with aſh-colour: wings brown; ends of the ſecondaries white: toes furniſhed with a broad membrane.

FEMALE. The *female* wants the black bar on the bill, and has the chin and throat of the ſame colour with the reſt of the neck.

PLACE. Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*; is called in the firſt the *Hen-beaked Wigeon*, or *Water Witch*. Arrives there late in the autumn, and goes away in *April*.

ORDER

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

*WITH LONG LEGS.

GENUS LXXX. AVOSET.

N° 1. Scooping Av.
2. American Av.
N° 3. White Av.

BILL long, ſlender, very thin, and bending conſiderably upwards.

Noſtrils narrow and pervious.

Tongue ſhort.

Feet palmated; the webs deeply ſemilunated between each toe. Back toe very ſmall.

1. + SCOOPING AV.

Recurviroſtra Avocetta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 256.—*Faun. Suec.* 191.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. 591.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 129.—*Brun.* N° 188.—*Muller*, N° 214.—*Kram. El.* p. 348.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 172.

L'Avocette, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 538. pl. 47. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 466. pl. 38.—*Pl. Enl.* 353.

Avoſetta, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 321. pl. 60.—*Albin*, i. pl. 101.—*Br. Zool.* N° 228. pl. 80.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 503. B.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is the ſize of the *Lapwing* in the body, but has very long legs: length eighteen inches. The bill is three inches and a half long, and ſingular in ſhape; ſlender, very flat, and

and turns up towards the end, where it finiſhes in a ſharp point; the noſtrils narrow and pervious: irides hazel: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, is black, paſſing ſome way down the neck, and ending in a point: above and beneath the eye a ſpot of white: the remainder of the head and neck, and all the under parts, are white: the back, major part of the ſcapulars, outer part of the wing, and leſſer quills and tail, are of the ſame colour; but the inner ſcapulars, and all down the middle of the wing coverts, and outer webs and ends of the greater quills, are black: the legs very long, and of a pale blue; and the thighs naked for a great part of their length: the toes are webbed, the webs deeply indented; the hind toe ſmall, and placed too high up to be of uſe.

The *male* and *female* much alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is frequent, in the winter, on the ſea-ſhores of this kingdom: in *Glouceſterſhire*, at the *Severn*'s mouth, the eaſtern coaſts of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and ſometimes on the lakes of *Shropſhire**. Alſo common, at the ſame ſeaſon, on the ſhores of *Kent*†. In the breeding ſeaſon are found in the fens in vaſt numbers; near *Foſſdike Waſh* in *Lincolnſhire*, in the fens of *Cambridgeſhire* and *Suffolk*, and other ſimilar places. They lay two eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a *Pigeon*, an inch and three quarters in length, of a cinereous grey, whimſically marked with deep browniſh black patches, of irregular ſizes and ſhapes, beſides ſome under markings of a duſky hue. They are ſaid to feed on worms and inſects‡, which they ſcoop out of the ſoft mud with their bills, the

* *Br. Zool.*

† Mr. *Boys* twice met with them at *Sandwich*, ſo early as the month of *October*.

‡ On the *Sea-Flea* and *Locuſt*, the Cancer pulex, and locuſta. *Lin.*

traces

American Avoset.

traces of which may be obſerved in the places where they frequent. Often ſeen to wade, as far as their legs will let them, into the water, and will alſo occaſionally ſwim, but always cloſe to the edge of the ſhore.

It is alſo ſeen in various parts of the continent of *Europe*. Found in *Ruſſia*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden**, but not in plenty; alſo met with in *Sibiria*, but more frequent about the ſalt lakes of the *Tartarian Deſart*, and about the *Caſpian Sea*†. Found on the coaſts of *Picardy* in *France*, in *April* and *November*; alſo at *Orleans*, but very rare. In breeding time in ſuch plenty on the coaſts of *Bas Poictou*, that the peaſants take their eggs by thouſands in order to feaſt on them‡. We have not been able to trace theſe birds further ſouth in *Europe* than *Italy*, where they have been long noticed as inhabitants.

Avoſetta, *Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 123. fig. 3.
American Avoſet, *Arct. Zool.* N° 421. pl. 21.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
AMERICAN AV.

PL. XCII.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is larger than the *Scooping Avoſet*, and exceeds it ſomewhat in length; being in height, as it ſtands, from the head to the ground, fourteen inches. The bill is made like that of the common ſpecies‖, the colour black: the forehead duſky white:

* Chiefly in the iſle of *Oeland*, and in *Gothland*.—*Faun. Suec.*

† *Arct. Zool.* ‡ *Salern. Orn.* p. 359.

‖ The ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum* has the bill three inches and three quarters in length, but is blunt at the end, as if it had been broken off; and in another, in the collection of Mr. *Boddam*, we obſerved the ſame circumſtance, with a ſtronger appearance of being injured; from which we judge that theſe birds had originally the bills ending in a point, as in the *common Avoſet*.—*Dampier*'s figure is ſcarce worth bringing as a voucher, being a very bad one; but in that the bill is pointed at the end.

the head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, of a deep cream-colour, paleſt under the chin: lower parts of the neck behind white: back black: the under parts from the breaſt pure white: the firſt and third order of wing coverts, with the outer part of the wing between, and the greater quills, are black: the middle coverts, and ſome of the ſecondaries, white; ſeveral of the laſt tinged with aſh-colour: the legs and thighs together are above eight inches in length, colour duſky: feet ſemi-palmated, the webs bordering the toes for a conſiderable way; the hind toe placed very high up, and ſhort.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*; and was found by *Dampier* in *Shark's Bay*, on the coaſt of *New Holland*.

3. WHITE AV.

Scolopax alba, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. 17.
La Barge blanche, *Briſ. Orn.* v. p. 290. 8.—*Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875.
White Godwit, *Edw.* pl. 139.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Red Godwit*: length fourteen inches and a quarter. Bill more than three inches in length, and turns greatly upwards, as in the *Scooping Avoſet*; the colour of it orange, with the point black: general colour of the plumage white, except the under wing coverts, which are pale brown: the edge of the wing the whole length, the greater quills, and tail, white, with a tinge of yellow: the wings exceed the tail a trifle in length: the legs are pretty long, and of a deep brown: the toes divided.

PLACE. The above was ſent from *Hudſon's Bay*, and, from the figure, has every appearance of an *Avoſet*: however, in *Edwards*'s plate the toes appear cloven to the bottom; a circumſtance ſeeming to overturn

overturn the ſuppoſition, and only to be authenticated when other ſpecimens ſhall have come under the eye of the well-informed naturaliſt *.

* Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, with great propriety, the probability of its being a variety of the *American* ſpecies.—*Arct. Zool.*

Genus LXXXI. COURIER.

N° 1. Italian C.

BILL ſhort, ſtrait.
Legs long: thighs ſhort: feet palmated, and furniſhed with a back toe.

1. ITALIAN C.

Le Coureur, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 542.
Trochilus, or Corrira, *Raii Syn.* 118. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 321. pl. 60.

Description. THIS bird is ſaid to be leſs than the *Avoſet*, and the legs not ſo long in proportion. The bill ſhorter, ſtrait, yellow, with a black tip: irides of two colours, firſt white, ſurrounded with cheſnut: the head, and all the upper parts of the body and wings, are ferruginous: the under parts white: the two middle tail feathers are white, tipped with black: the others ſuppoſed to be black: toes webbed, as in the *Avoſet*.

Place. This bird is ſaid to inhabit *Italy*, and to run very faſt; whence the name given to it. *Aldrovandus* * is the only one who has ſeen the bird; and it is from him alone that the ſucceeding authors have all had the deſcription and figure.

* *Av.* tom iii. p. 288. fig. in p. 289.

Genus

Red Flamingo.

GENUS LXXXII. FLAMINGO.

N° 1. Red Flamingo.

THE bill in this genus is thick, large, bending in the middle, forming a ſharp angle; the higher part of the upper mandible carinated; the lower compreſſed; the edges of the upper mandible ſharply denticulated; of the lower, tranſverſely ſulcated.

Noſtrils covered above with a thin plate, pervious, linearly longitudinal.

Tongue cartilaginous, and pointed at the end; the middle muſcular; baſe glandular; on the upper part aculeated.

Neck very long.

Legs and thighs of a great length.

Feet webbed; the webs extend as far as the claws, but are deeply ſemilunated.

Back toe very ſmall.

Phænicopterus ruber, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 230.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 114.

Le Flammant, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 533. pl. 47. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 475. pl. 39.—*Pl. Enl.* 63. 1. RED FL. PL. XCIII.

Phænicopterus, Flammant, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 320. pl. 60.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 422.

Flamingo, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 1.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 321. 17.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 73. 74.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 77.—*Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 137.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xxix. N° 350. pl. 2. p. 523.—*Grew Muſ.* p. 67.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſingular bird is ſcarce ſo big as a *Gooſe*; but has the neck and legs in a greater diſproportion to the body than any

other bird: the length, from the end of the bill to that of the tail, is four feet two or three inches; but to the end of the claws ſometimes meaſures more than ſix feet. The bill is four inches and a quarter long, and of a conſtruction different from that of any other bird; the upper mandible very thin and flat, and ſomewhat moveable; the under thick; both of them bending downwards from the middle: the noſtrils are linear, and placed in a blackiſh membrane: the end of the bill, as far as the bend, is black, from thence to the baſe reddiſh yellow; round the baſe, quite to the eye, covered with a fleſh-coloured cere: the neck is ſlender, and of a great length: the tongue large, fleſhy, filling the cavity of the bill; furniſhed with twelve or more hooked *papillæ* on each ſide, turning backwards; the tip a ſharp cartilaginous ſubſtance. The bird, when in full plumage, is wholly of a moſt beautiful deep ſcarlet *, except the quills, which are black: from the baſe of the thigh to the claws meaſures thirty-two inches, of which the feathered part takes up no more than three inches; the bare part above the knee thirteen inches; and from thence to the claws ſixteen: the colour of the bare parts is red; and the toes are furniſhed with a web, as in the *Duck* genus, but is deeply indented.

YOUNG. Theſe birds do not gain their full plumage till the third year. In the firſt they are of a greyiſh white for the moſt part; the ſecond of a clearer white, tinged with red, or rather roſe-colour, but the wings and ſcapulars are red; in the third year a general glowing *ſcarlet* manifeſts itſelf throughout: the bill and legs alſo keep pace with the gradation of colour in the plumage,

* Thoſe of *Africa* ſaid to be deepeſt coloured.

theſe

theſe parts changing to their colours by degrees, as the bird approaches to an adult ſtate.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Flamingoes prefer a warm climate: in the old continent not often met with beyond 40 degrees north or ſouth. Every where ſeen on the *African* coaſt and adjacent iſles, quite to the *Cape of Good Hope* *; and now and then on the coaſts of *Spain* †, *Italy*, and thoſe of *France* lying in the *Mediterranean Sea*; being at times met with at *Marſeilles*, and for ſome way up the *Rhone*. In ſome ſeaſons frequent *Aleppo* ‡ and parts adjacent. Seen alſo on the *Perſian* ſide of the *Caſpian Sea*, and from thence along the *weſtern* coaſt, as far as the *Wolga*; though this at uncertain times, and chiefly in conſiderable flocks, coming from the *north-eaſt*, moſtly in *October* and *November*; but ſo ſoon as the wind changes they totally diſappear §. They breed in the *Cape Verd* iſles, particularly in that of *Sal* ‖. The neſt is of a ſingular conſtruction, made of *mud*, in ſhape of an *hillock*, with a cavity at top; in this the *female* lays generally two white eggs **, of the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*, but more elongated. The hillock is of ſuch an height as to admit of the bird's ſitting on it conveniently, or rather ſtanding, as the legs are placed one on each ſide at full length ††. The young cannot fly till full grown, but run very faſt.

* In *Zee Coow* river.—*Phil. Tranſ.*——Once plenty in the *Iſle of France*.—*Voy. to Mauritius*, p. 66.

† About *Valencia*, in the lake *Albufere*.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 374.

‡ *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 69. § *Decouv. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 248.

‖ *Damp. Voy.* i. p. 70.

** They never lay more than *three*, and ſeldom fewer.—*Phil. Tranſ.*

†† Sometimes will lay the eggs on a projecting part of a low *rock*, if it be placed ſufficiently convenient ſo as to admit of the legs being placed one on each ſide.—*Linn.*

Flamingoes

Flamingoes for the moſt part keep together in flocks; and now and then are ſeen in great numbers together, except in breeding-time. *Dampier* mentions having, with two more in company, killed *fourteen* at once; but this was effected by ſecreting themſelves, for they are very ſhy birds, and will by no means ſuffer any one to approach openly near enough to ſhoot them *. *Kolben* obſerves that they are very numerous at the *Cape*, keeping in the day on the borders of the *lakes* and *rivers*, and lodging themſelves of nights in the long *graſs* on the hills. They are likewiſe common to various places in the warmer parts of *America*, frequenting the ſame latitudes as in other quarters of the world; being met with in *Peru* and *Chili*, *Cayenne* †, and the coaſt of *Braſil*, as well as the various iſlands of the *Weſt Indies*. *Sloane* found them in *Jamaica*; but particularly at the *Bahama* iſlands, and that of *Cuba*, where they breed. When ſeen at a diſtance they appear as a *regiment of ſoldiers*, being ranged alongſide one another on the borders of the rivers ſearching for food, which chiefly conſiſts of ſmall fiſh ‡, or the eggs of them, and of *water-inſects*, which they ſearch after by plunging in the bill and part of the head, from time to time trampling with their feet to muddy the water, that their prey may be raiſed from the bottom. In feeding are ſaid to twiſt the neck in ſuch a manner that the upper part of the bill is applied to the ground §: during this one of them is ſaid to ſtand *centinel*, and the moment

* *Davies* talks of the gunner diſguiſing himſelf in an *Ox's hide*, and by this means getting within gun-ſhot.—*Hiſt. Barbad.* p. 88.

† Called there by the name of *Tococo*.

‡ Small *ſhell-fiſh*.—*Geſner*.

§ *Linnæus*, *Briſſon*.

he ſounds the alarm the whole flock take wing. This bird, when at reſt, ſtands on one leg, the other being drawn up cloſe to the body, with the head placed under the wing on that ſide of the body it ſtands on.

The fleſh of theſe birds is eſteemed pretty good meat, and the young thought by ſome equal to that of the *Partridge** ; but the greateſt dainty is the *tongue*, which was eſteemed by the ancients an exquiſite morſel †. Are ſometimes caught young, and brought up tame ; but are ever impatient of cold: and in this ſtate will ſeldom live a great while, gradually loſing their colour, fleſh, and appetite, and dying for want of that food which in a ſtate of nature at large they were abundantly ſupplied with.

* Commonly fat, and accounted delicate.—*Davies Hiſt. Barbad.* p. 88.—— The inhabitants of *Provence* always throw away the fleſh, as it taſtes fiſhy ; and only make uſe of the feathers as ornaments to other birds at particular entertainments.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 374. extr.

† See *Plin.* l. x. cap. 48.—*Martial* ſays thus of it, Lib. xiii. ep. 71.

" Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, ſed lingua guloſis
Noſtra ſapit: quid ſi garrula lingua foret?"

** WITH SHORT LEGS.

GENUS LXXXIII. ALBATROSS.

N° 1. Wandering A.
2. Chocolate A.
N° 3. Yellow-nosed A.
4. Sooty A.

BILL strong, bending in the middle, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible; that of the lower abrupt; the lower part inclining downwards.

Nostrils opening forwards, and covered with a large convex guard.

Tongue scarcely perceivable, only the rudiment of one.

Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

1. † WANDERING A.

Diomedea exulans, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 214. 1.
L'Albatros, *Brisson. Orn.* vi. p. 126.—*Buff.Ois.* ix. p. 339. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 237.
Man of War Bird, *Albin*, iii. pl. 81. (the head.)
Tchaiki, *Hist. Kamtschat.* p. 154.
Albatross, *Edw.* pl. 88.—*Pall. Spic. Fasc.* v. p. 28.
Wandering Albatross, *Arct. Zool.* p. 506.
Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than a *Swan:* length from three feet six inches to four feet: the general extent is ten feet from wing to wing; but many of our voyagers mention them as greatly exceeding these

theſe dimenſions *: weight from twelve to twenty-eight pounds. The bill dirty yellow: crown of the head pale cinereous brown: the reſt of the body for the moſt part white, croſſed with blackiſh lines on the back and wings, and with ſpots in the ſame direction towards the rump: the greater quills are black: the tail duſky lead-colour, and rounded in ſhape: legs fleſh-colour.

The young birds are ſaid to be brown; as they advance have more or leſs a mixture of white; but do not become of the colour of the above-deſcribed till mature age.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Albatroſſes are very frequent in many parts without the tropics, both to the northward as well as ſouth; not being by any means confined to the laſt, as has been by ſome imagined †. Indeed they are in great plenty in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as all voyagers can teſtify; and not only theſe but other ſorts alſo, and from thence in every temperate ſouthern latitude ‡, as far towards the pole as has yet been exploded.

Theſe birds are alſo often ſeen in vaſt flocks in *Kamtſchatka*, and adjacent iſlands, about the end of *June*, where they are called *Great Gulls*; but it is chiefly in the bay of *Penſchinenſi*, the whole inner ſea of *Kamtſchatka*, the *Kurile* iſles, and that of *Bering*; for on the *eaſtern* coaſts of the firſt they are ſcarce, a ſingle ſtraggler only appearing now and then. Their chief motive for

* Above ten feet. *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 87.—Ten feet two inches called an enormous ſize. *Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 627.—Eleven feet ſeven inches. *Parkinſ. Voy.* p. 82.—Eleven feet. *Cook's Journal*, p. 77.—Twelve feet. MS. at Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s.—One at Sir *Aſhton Lever*'s is ſaid to have expanded *thirteen feet*.—And *Ives* even mentions one ſhot off the *Cape of Good Hope*, which meaſured as far as *ſeventeen feet and a half* from wing to wing. See *Voy.* p. 5.

† *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 339.

‡ Seldom below 30 degrees: never in the torrid zone. *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 482.

frequenting theſe places ſeems to be plenty of food; and their arrival is a ſure preſage of ſhoals of fiſh following. At their firſt coming are very lean, but ſoon grow immenſely fat. Are very voracious birds, and will often ſwallow a *Salmon* of four or five pounds weight; but as they cannot take the whole of it into their ſtomach at once, part of the tail end will often remain out of the mouth; and the natives, finding the bird in this ſituation, make no difficult matter of knocking it on the head on the ſpot. Before the middle of *Auguſt* they migrate elſewhere. They are often taken by means of a hook baited with a *fiſh**; but it is not for the ſake of their fleſh that they are valued, it being hard and unſavoury †, but on account of the inteſtines, a particular part of which they blow up as a *bladder*, to ſerve as floats to buoy up their nets in fiſhing. Of the bones they make *tobacco-pipes*, *needle-caſes*, and other uſeful-things ‡. When caught they defend themſelves ſtoutly with the bill. Their cry is harſh and diſagreeable, not unlike the braying of an *Aſs* §. The breeding places of the *Albatroſs*, if at all in the *northern* hemiſphere, have not yet been pointed out; but we are certain of their multiplying in the *ſouthern*, viz. *Patagonia* ‖ and *Falkland Iſlands* **: to

* *Forſter* mentions nine being caught with a line and hook baited with a bit of *ſheep's ſkin* —*Voy.* i. p. 87.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 84.

† Yet they were eaten by our voyagers.—As ſoon as caught they were ſkinned, and ſoaked in ſalt-water till next morning; then parboiled, and the liquor being thrown away, ſtewed with freſh-water till tender; and being ſerved up with ſavoury ſauce, they were much commended.—*Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 66.

‡ The *New Zealand* women wear pieces of the down in the holes of their ears, by way of ornament.—*Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 141.—*Id. Obſ.* p. 310.—*Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 456.

§ Or rather like a *trumpet*, ſuch as the children buy at fairs.—*Clayton.*

‖ *Arct. Zool.* ** *Clayton.*

this laſt place they come about the end of *September* or beginning of *October*, among other birds, in great abundance *. The neſts are made on the ground with earth †, are round in ſhape, a foot in height, indented at top. The egg larger than that of a *Gooſe*, four inches and a half long, white, marked with dull ſpots at the bigger end; and is thought to be good food, the white never growing hard with boiling. While the *female* is ſitting the *male* is conſtantly on the wing, and ſupplies her with food: during this time are ſo tame as to ſuffer themſelves to be ſhoved off the neſt while their eggs are taken from them; but their chief deſtruction ariſes from the *Hawk* ‡, which, the moment the *female* gets off the neſt, darts thereon, and flies away with the egg. The *Albatroſs* itſelf likewiſe has its enemy, being greatly perſecuted while on the wing by the dark *grey Gull*, called *Skua*. This bird attacks it on all ſides, but particularly endeavours to get beneath, which is only prevented by the firſt ſettling on the water ‖; and indeed they do not frequently fly at a great diſtance from the ſurface, except obliged ſo to do by high winds §, or other cauſes. As ſoon as the young are able to remove from the neſt, the *Penguins* take poſſeſſion, and hatch their young in turn. It is probable that they paſs from one part of the globe to another according to the ſeaſon; being now and then met with,

* A part of *New Zealand* is called *Albatroſs Point*, from this circumſtance.—*Parkinſ. Voy.* p. 113.

† With *ſedges*, in form of a *hay-cock*, three feet in height.—*Art. Zool.*

‡ Of two ſorts. *Penroſe.*—One of which is our *New Zealand Falcon*, vol. i. p. 57.

‖ *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 118.—*Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

§ Sometimes ſoars above the clouds.—*Amœn. Acad.* v. p. 75.

by different voyagers, at various times, in intermediate places *. The food is ſuppoſed to be chiefly ſmall *marine* animals, eſpecially of the *Molluſcæ* or *Blubber* claſs †, as well as *Flying Fiſh* ‡.

2. CHOCOLATE A.

Deep brown, or chocolate Albatroſs, *Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 116. 150 ||. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE larger than the *Sooty Albatroſs*. The bill in this bird of a yellowiſh white: irides brown: fore part of the head, round the eye, chin, and throat, white: the plumage in general of a fine deep chocolate-colour; the neck and under parts paleſt: the inner ridge of the wing, and under wing coverts, white; and the belly inclines much to white: the tail is ſhort, rounded in ſhape; that and the wings equal in length: the legs blueiſh white: claws white.

PLACE. This bird varies in having more or leſs white about the head, and in a greater or leſs degree of purity. Seen in the *South Seas*, in lat. 37, the end of *December*.

* Seen between ſix and ſeven hundred leagues from land, in the middle of the ſouthern ocean.—*Forſt. Obſ.* p. 211.——Met with at the *Sandwich Iſlands*.—*Ellis Narr.* ii. p. 149.——Alſo in lat. 26. 31. N. on the 4th of *April*.—*Id.* p. 193.——Off *Japan* and *Jeſſo*, in *October* 1771.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. iii. p. 391.——Lat. 33. S. *May* 5.—*Oſbeck Voy.* i. p. 109.

† *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 118.

‡ *Amœn. Acad.* v. p. 75.—*Art. Zool.* N° 507.

|| As few of the voyagers have thought worth while to deſcribe the birds to which they have given names, we cannot always be clear of the ſpecies meant: are therefore not quite certain it was the one here deſcribed.—*Chocolate Albatroſs* alſo mentioned by *Forſter*; but were not obſerved by him, except among the ice.—*Voy.* i. p. 258.——Perhaps the *Albatroſs* with a *white beak*.—*Park. Voy.* p. 83. 84?

Br.

Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Br. Muſ.

3. YELLOW-NOSED A. Pl. XCIV.

Description.

LENGTH three feet: breadth ſeven. The bill four inches long, hooked at the end, but not very ſtout; the colour of it is black, except the upper ridge, which is yellow the whole length, quite to the tip, where it is hooked; the baſe of the under mandible is alſo yellow: irides brown: the head is grey: between the bill and eyes is an obſcure black ſpot; juſt over the eye a duſky one: the hind part of the neck duſky, the lower part white: back, ſcapulars, and wings, duſky blue black: rump, and under part of the body, white: the tail duſky: the legs are pale yellowiſh white; the fore part of them, and the webs, duſky.

Place.

This ſpecies is met with in the ſouthern hemiſphere, from 30 to 60 degrees, all round the pole*. The ſpecimen from whence the above deſcription was drawn up, was taken off the *Cape of Good Hope*. Inhabits the *South Seas* without the *tropics*. Fly about five or ſix feet above the ſurface of the water.

Sooty, or brown Albatroſs, *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 91.
Albatroſs with a white eye-brow, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 38 †.

4. SOOTY A.

Description.

SIZE of a *Gooſe:* length near three feet. Bill black: irides pale yellow: at each angle of the eye a nictitating membrane: general colour of the plumage brown: the head and tail inclin-

* One was caught in lat. 57. 30. S. in the month of *February*

† Perhaps the *black-billed Albatroſs* of *Park. Voy.* p. 84?—In *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 91. it is called the leaſt of the *Albatroſſes*; and therefore may prove the ſmaller one with a *black face*, met with off *Kerguelen's Land* in the month of *December*. *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 87.

ing

ing to black or *ſoot*-colour: for a ſmall ſpace above, behind, and beneath the eye, the feathers are white, but not on the fore part of it: quills and tail dark brown, nearly black; the ſhafts of both white; the laſt pointed in ſhape: legs pale browniſh lead-colour: claws black.

PLACE. This ſpecies was firſt met with in lat 47. ſouth*, but was afterwards obſerved throughout the *Southern Ocean* within the *antarctic* circle. It was called by our ſailors the *Quaker*, from its brown plumage.

* Firſt met with about the time of firſt falling in with the ice.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 38.

GENUS

GENUS LXXXIV. AUK.

N° 1. Great A.
2. Tufted A.
3. Puffin A.
VAR. A.
4. Labrador A.
5. Razor-bill A.
6. Black-billed A.
N° 7. Creſted A.
8. Duſky A.
9. Perroquet A.
10. Ancient A.
11. Little A.
12. Flat-billed A.

BILL ſtrong, thick, convex, compreſſed on the ſides *.
Noſtrils linear, placed parallel to the edge of the bill.
Tongue almoſt as long as the bill.
Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

1. GREAT A.

Alca impennis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 210. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 140.—*Brun.* N° 105.—*Muller*, p. 17.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 52.
Le grand Pingoin, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 85. 1. pl. 7.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 393. pl. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 367.
Penguin, or Goiſugel, *Raii Syn.* p. 118. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 322. pl. 65.—*Edw.* pl. 147.
Great Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 229. pl. 81.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 424.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Gooſe:* length three feet. Bill four inches and a quarter, covered great part of the way with downy ſhort feathers, the colour of it black, and croſſed with ſeveral furrows: the colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and upper part of

* The laſt ſpecies excepted, which is depreſſed; yet, anſwering in other particulars, may ſtill be admitted at the heels of this genus.

the

the body, wings, and tail, is black; the reſt white; and there is a large oval ſpot of the laſt, occupying moſt of the ſpace between the bill and eye: the ſecond quills are tipped with white, forming an oblong ſtripe on the wings; which are ſo ſmall as to be uſeleſs for flight, being little more than four inches in length to the firſt joint: legs black.

In Mr. *Tunſtall*'s *Muſeum* is one of theſe with only two or three furrows on the bill, and the oval ſpace between the bill and eye ſpeckled black and white. This is probably a young bird.

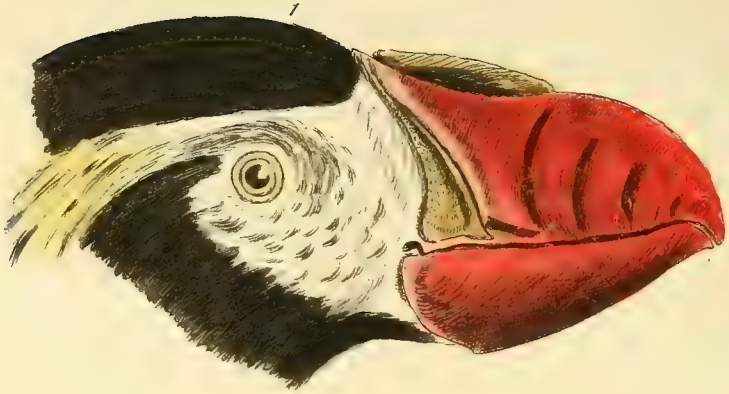
PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is ſometimes ſeen on the iſle of *St. Kilda*, appearing there the beginning of *May*, and retiring in *June*. It lays one large egg, cloſe to the *ſea mark*, ſix inches long, white, irregularly marked with purpliſh lines, and blotched at the larger end with black or ferruginous ſpots; and it is ſaid, that if the egg be taken away the bird will not lay a ſecond. It hatches late, as the young in *Auguſt* are only covered with grey down. It is ſeldom to be met with beyond ſoundings. Sometimes frequents the coaſts of *Norway*, the *Ferroe Iſles*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland**. Feeds much on the *lump-fiſh*, *father-laſher*, and other fiſh of that ſize. The young birds eat *roſe-root* †, and other plants. The old ones are very rarely ſeen on ſhore, though the young are not unfrequently met with: is a very ſhy bird; walks ill, but dives well, and is taken in the manner uſed for the *Razor-bill* and *Puffin*. The ſkin between the jaws is blown into a bladder, and uſed for the *darts* of the *Greenlanders*, as is alſo that of ſome other birds ‡. The ſkin of the body ſuppoſed to be uſed by the *Eſkimaux Indians* for garments ‖.

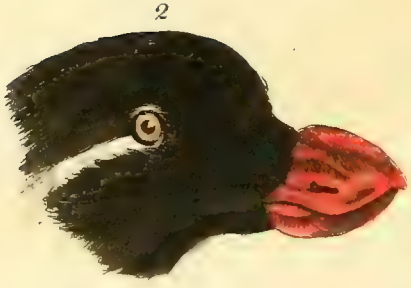
* *Arct. Zool.*—*Br. Zool.*

† Rhodiola roſea. *Lin.*

‡ *Faun. Groenl.*

‖ *Arct. Zool.*





AWKS.

1. Tufted.—2. Perroquet.—3. Dusky.—4. Crested.

Alca cirrhata, *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 7. pl. 1 and 5.
Le Macareux de Kamtſchatka, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 368.—*Pl. Enl.* 761.
Tufted Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 432.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
TUFTED A.
Pl. XCV. Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſomewhat bigger than the *common Puffin:* length nineteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters in length, the ſame in depth at the baſe, and croſſed with three furrows: the colours much as in the *common Puffin:* the forehead, ſides of the head, and chin, are white: irides yellowiſh brown: over each eye ariſes a tuft of feathers four inches or more in length, which falls elegantly on each ſide of the neck, reaching almoſt to the back; theſe are white as far as they are attached to the head, but afterwards of a fine buff yellow: the reſt of the plumage is black, paleſt on the under parts, and inclining to aſh-colour: the ſhafts of the quills are white: tail very ſhort, conſiſting of ſixteen feathers: legs of a browniſh orange: claws black.

The *female* ſcarcely differs, except in being leſs *; the bill croſſed only with two furrows, inſtead of three; and the tuft ſmaller.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found at *Kamtſchatka*, and the neighbouring iſlands. Our laſt voyagers firſt met with it a little to the ſouth of *Cape Hermogenes*, and after that daily, ſometimes in large flocks †. *Pallas* ‡ remarks, that the *Kamtſchatkan* girls imitate the tufts of theſe birds, which nature has ſupplied them with, by placing a ſimilar ſtrip of the white ſkin of the *Glutton* behind each ear, hanging down behind by way of ornament; and is a well-received preſent from a *lover* to his *miſtreſs*. The bills both

* Some of theſe which we have ſeen meaſured only fourteen inches and a half.
† *Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. ii. p. 411. ‡ *Spic. Zool.*

of this and the *common Puffin* were formerly held by the natives as a charm, and worn by the prieſts as *amulets*; indeed at the preſent theſe have been ſeen fixed round their head-dreſſes, but ſuppoſed now to be only eſteemed as mere ornaments: the ſkins are however made uſe of for cloathing, being ſewed together. It is called in *Kamtſchatka*, *Muechagatka*; and in *Oſchotka*, *Igilma* *. The manners of this coincide with the laſt, and like that it burrows under ground, lining the neſt with feathers and ſea-plants. Lays one white egg, the end of *May* or beginning of *June*, which alone is thought fit to be eaten, the fleſh of the bird itſelf being inſipid and hard. It feeds on *crabs*, *ſhrimps*, and *ſhell-fiſh*, which laſt it forces from the rocks with its ſtrong bill †.

3.
† PUFFIN A.

Alca Arctica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 211. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 141.—*Brun.* N° 103.—*Muller*, N° 140.—*Friſch*, t. 192.

Le Macareux, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 81. pl. 6. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 358. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 275.

Ipatka, *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* p. 153.

Puffin, *Raii Syn.* p. 120. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 325. pl. 65.—*Hiſt. Groenl.* ii. pl. 1.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 78, 79.—*Edw.* pl. 358. fig. 1.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 232.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 427.—*Tour in Wales*, pl. 20.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Teal:* length twelve inches: breadth twenty-one: weight twelve ounces. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, and of a ſingular ſhape, much compreſſed on the ſides, and near an inch and a half deep at the baſe; from whence both mandibles tend to a point, which is a little curved; acroſs the upper are four oblique furrows; on the under three: half of the

* *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 183. † *Arct. Zool.*

bill

bill next the point is red; that next the baſe blue grey; and at the baſe is a ſort of riſing *cere*, full of minute holes: the noſtrils are a long and narrow ſlit on each ſide, near the edge of the upper mandible, and parallel to it: the irides are grey: the edges of the eye-lids crimſon; on the upper, a callous protuberance, triangular in ſhape; on the under, an oblong one of the ſame texture: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage, are black, paſſing round the throat in a collar: the ſides of the head, chin, and all the parts beneath, are of the pureſt white: the legs are orange: in ſome birds there is a great portion of a duſky mixture on the cheeks, and a patch of the ſame on each ſide of the under jaw.

Male and *female* much alike.

They vary exceedingly, in regard to the bill, according to their age: in the firſt year it is ſmall, weak, deſtitute of any furrow, and of a duſky colour: in the ſecond, larger, ſtronger, and lighter coloured, with a faint veſtige of a furrow at the baſe; but thoſe of more advanced years are of vivid colours, and great ſtrength: hence theſe birds are ſuppoſed not to be perfect, or at leaſt not to breed, till the third year, eſpecially as not a ſingle one has ever been obſerved at *Prieſtholm* which had not the bill of an uniform growth *.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies frequents ſeveral parts of the coaſts of *England*; a few about the rocks at *Dover*, and the neighbourhood; great numbers about the *Needles*, in the *Iſle of Wight*, *Beachy Head*, and other parts; but no where in ſuch plenty as at *Prieſtholm Iſle*, where they are ſeen in flocks innumerable. They come to that

* See *Tour in Wales*, p. 252; and figures of the different growths of the *bill* in pl. 20.—Compare the *Alca Deleta* of *Brunnich* and *Muller*—*Pall. Spic.* ii. p. 22.

place from the 5th to the 10th of *April*; but quit the place again, and return, twice or thrice before they ſettle to burrow, which they do the firſt week in *May*, when many of them diſlodge the *Rabbits* from their holes, by which they ſave themſelves the trouble of forming one of their own: in the laſt caſe, they are ſo intent on what they are about, as to ſuffer themſelves to be taken by the hand. It has been obſerved that this taſk falls chiefly to the ſhare of the *males*, and that theſe laſt alſo aſſiſt in incubation: this has been proved on diſſection. The *female* lays one white egg: the young are hatched the beginning of *July*: and about the eleventh of *Auguſt* they all go off, to a ſingle bird, and ſo completely as to deſert the young ones that are late hatched; leaving them a prey to the *Peregrine Falcon*, who watches at the mouth of the holes for them as they, through hunger, are compelled to come out. Notwithſtanding the neglect of the young at this time, no bird is more attentive to them in general, as they will ſuffer themſelves to be taken by the hand, and uſe every means of defence in their power to ſave them; and, if laid hold of by the wings, will give themſelves moſt cruel bites on any part of the body they can reach, as if actuated by deſpair; and when releaſed, inſtead of flying away, will often hurry again into the burrow to their young*.

The food of theſe birds is *ſprats*, the ſmaller kind of *crabs*, and *ſea-weeds*: they are exceſſively rank, yet the young are preſerved with ſpices, and pickled, and by ſome people much admired†.

* *Arct. Zool.*

† Are potted at *St. Kilda* and elſewhere, and ſent to *London* as rarities. The bones are taken out, and the fleſh wrapped in the ſkin; are eaten with vinegar, and taſte like baked *Herring*.

They

They are alſo common in *Ireland*; on the iſland *Sherries*, three leagues N. N. W. of *Holyhead*; and in the S. *Stack*, near *Holyhead*, they breed in plenty*. Inhabit *Iceland* and *Greenland*; and breed in the extreme part of the iſlands, eſpecially on the weſt part of *Diſco*, and the iſland *Orpikſauk*. Found in the *Ferroe* iſles, and there called *Lunda*. In the *Farn Iſles* called *Coulter-neb*, from the ſhape of the bill: it goes alſo by various other names; ſuch as *Guldenhead*, *Bottle-noſe*, and *Helegug*, in *Wales*; at *Scarborough Mullet*; and *Cornwall*, *Pope* †.

In *America* are ſaid to frequent *Carolina* in winter; and have been met with in *Sandwich Sound* by our late voyagers: the natives ornament the fore parts and collar of their *Seal-ſkin jackets* with the beaks of them; and thoſe of *Aoonalaſhka* wear gowns of their ſkins, along with thoſe of other birds.

On the coaſt of *Kamtſchatka* and the *Kurilſchi* iſlands they are common, even on the *Penſchinſki Bay*, almoſt as far as *Ochotka*: the nations of the two firſt wear the bills about their necks faſtened to ſtraps; and, according to the ſuperſtition of theſe people, their *Shaman* or *Prieſt* muſt put them on with a proper ceremony, in order to procure good fortune ‡.

LENGTH ſixteen inches. The bill two inches long, much of the ſame colour with the laſt, but not ſo deep at the baſe: crown of the head, as far as the nape, aſh-colour: ſides of

VAR. A. 3. DESCRIPTION.

* "Which come in a ſurpriſing manner, in a flock, in the compaſs of a night; and, when their ſeaſon comes, depart in the ſame manner."—*Bibl. topog. Brit.* N° 10. p. 10.

† *Will. Orn.* ‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſch.*

the head white: throat, neck, and all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black: breaſt and under parts white: legs orange.

The other ſex has the bill more ſlender: the crown of the head brown black: ſides of the head white, paſſing backwards almoſt to the nape: thighs aſh-coloured: the reſt as in the laſt-deſcribed.

PLACE. This was met with at *Bird Iſland*, between *Aſia* and *America*.

In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

4. LABRADOR A.

Labrador Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 428. *Br. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Puffin:* length near twelve inches. The bill near an inch and a quarter in length, much carinated at top, a little convex, but more narrow than in any of the *Auk* genus; the upper mandible is duſky red; the lower whitiſh, marked with a black ſpot, and has an angle as in the *Gull:* place of the noſtrils covered with a duſky ſkin; the noſtrils themſelves a ſlit near the edge: all the upper parts of the plumage are black: the ſides of the head duſky white: throat duſky: the under parts white: wings and tail duſky; the laſt very ſhort: legs red.

PLACE. A ſpecimen of this is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, ſuppoſed to come from the coaſt of *Labrador*.

Alca torda, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 210. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 139.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 94.—*Brun.* N° 100.—*Muller*, p. 16. 5.

Le Pingoin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 89. 2. pl. 8. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 390. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 1003. 1004. + RAZOR-BILL.

Razor-bill, Auk, or Murre, *Raii Syn.* p. 119. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 323. pl. 64.—*Albin*, 3. pl. 95.—*Edw.* pl. 358. fig. 2.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 230. pl. 82.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 425.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eighteen inches: breadth twenty-ſeven. Bill two inches long, black, curved at the point; the feathers coming greatly forwards at the baſe, and croſſed with four tranſverſe grooves, one of which is white, forming an oblique band on both mandibles: inſide of the mouth yellow: from the baſe of the forehead to the eye a narrow line of white: the reſt of the head, chin, throat, back part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black: under parts from the breaſt white: the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a band on the wings: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe birds, like the *Auk*, recogniſe their old breeding-places before they ſettle thereon to breed: appear firſt the beginning of *February*, but do not ſettle on their breeding-places with an intent to lay till the beginning of *May*, when they are met with on moſt of the high craggy coaſts of *England*; where our mercileſs ſhooters go to try the uſe of the gun, too frequently leaving many hundreds of theſe and the *Guillemots*, after being maimed, to die by ſlow degrees at the foot of the rocks; for they are ſo ſtupid as to ſuffer themſelves to be ſhot at one after another. They are called by ſome, *Parrot-billed Willocks*; and lay one egg on the bare rock, which they ſo fix by cement* to the ſurface,

* See *Arct. Zool.* p. 510.

that

that it reſts ſecure from rolling off, yet if diſturbed by human hand can never be replaced with certainty: if this be taken away it will lay another, and even a third, ſhould the ſecond be alſo taken. The colour of the egg is duſky white, marked with many irregular blackiſh ſpots.

Theſe eggs the natives are fond of, and run the greateſt riſk in procuring them, being lowered from above by ropes. Sometimes two perſons, having a rope tied to each of their middles, the one takes faſt hold, while the other lowers himſelf as convenience ſerves; but the weight of the lower one ſometimes exceeding the uncertain hold of his companion, they both fall, and periſh together.

We find theſe birds in the north of *Europe*, alſo in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and on the coaſt of *Labrador*. In *Europe* they extend along the *White Sea* into the *Arctic Aſiatic* ſhores, and from thence to *Kamtſchatka* and the gulph of *Ochotka*. Is the only one which reaches the inland *Baltic*; being found there on the *Carls-Ozar Iſles*, near *Gothland*, and the iſle of *Bondon* off *Angermania**.

6. † BLACK-BILLED A.

Alca Pica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 210. N° 2.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 51.
Alca unifulcata, *Brun.* N° 102.—*Muller*, N° 138.
Le petit Pingoin, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 92. t. 8. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 396.
Mergus Bellonii, Utamania dicta, *Raii Syn.* p. 119. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 324. pl 64.
Black-billed Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 231.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 426.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS weighs eighteen ounces: is in length fifteen inches: breadth twenty-four. The bill is not above half the breadth

* See *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 153.—*Arct. Zool.*

of